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Roosevelt Slate Beats Garner in California; Dog Track Defeat Seen

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 8, 1940

Alabama Delegates Pledged to Bankhead

Election activity in six states yesterday resulted in the Roosevelt slate for Democratic convention delegates in California defeating the Garner ticket 6 to 1; in Speaker Bankhead getting favorite son indorsement of Alabama's delegates; in Senator Andrews leading in Florida though apparently facing a run-off primary against Bernarr MacFadden; in all House members apparently being renominated in Indiana; in both parties choosing uninstructed national delegations in South Dakota; in Vice-President Garner winning a vast majority of delegates to Texas' state Democratic convention. [Details: Page 8.]

In Boston: Republicans Map State Campaign

Sentiment against construction of a dog-racing track at Seekonk, Mass., near Taunton, is so strong that townspeople today predicted rejection of applications from two racing groups by the Board of Selectmen. The town meeting voted against the projects last night, 182-149. [Details: Page 13.]

Initial steps toward the campaign to be waged this fall by Massachusetts Republicans to keep the Bay State in the G. O. P. column on Election Day were made in Washington today by Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Sirois conferred with John D. M. Hamilton, the G. O. P.'s national chieftain, and other Party leaders. [Details: Page 13.]

Taking the stand before a special State commission today, the President of the defunct Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company claimed it would have continued had the State Insurance Commissioner allowed $150,000 to be added as new capital. [Details: Page 13.]

NLRB Orders Ford to Reinstate 38 With Pay

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Ford Motor Company to reinstate with back pay 38 employees allegedly dismissed or not reinstated because of union activity after a 1937 shutdown in its Buffalo plant. The Board also ordered the Company to cease and desist discouraging membership in any union or refusing to reinstate any employee because of union membership, regional NLRB Director Henry J. Winters said.

In Washington: Federal Pay Roll Rises

The Civil Service Commission reported that the Federal pay roll for March carried 945,836 civil employees, the second largest monthly total reported since March, 1939. Last December the Commission reported 986,742 employees on the roll.

The American Red Cross announced that Maurice R. Reddy, Assistant Director of Disaster Relief, would sail May 10 for Greenland to make a six-weeks survey of possible relief needs. President Roosevelt had requested that a representative be sent to see whether the Greenlanders were in need of supplies as a result of Germany's occupation of Denmark.

At a Dies Committee hearing Michael J. Quill, President of the Congress for Industrial Organizations' Transport Workers' Union, was forcibly ejected by police after he accused the Committee of trying to get the United States into war.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a resolution rejecting President Roosevelt's fourth Government reorganization order which would place the Civil Aeronautics Authority in the Commerce Department. The order which also would abolish the Safety Board of the CAA will become operative next month unless the Senate also approves the resolution.

The Work Projects Administration reported May 1 enrollment at 2,058,760 or 34,376 less than the 2,093,136 enrolled on April 24. Officials said a total of 229,000 persons had been dropped from WPA rolls during April.

Spain Signs Trade Pact With Italy

MADRID (AP)—Spain today signed an agreement with Italy covering clearing arrangements in trade between the two countries. It is similar to those it previously had concluded with France and Great Britain.

Rumania Seizes Polish Gold in National Bank

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Rumanian Government today decreed seizure of all Polish gold now deposited in the Rumanian National Bank. Ministers explained that the gold would be applied on Polish debts to Rumania as well as to the upkeep of Polish soldiers and civilians who fled here from the German-Russian invasion and partition of Poland.

War Summary: New German Advance Reported

Conflicting reports of heightened military activity at a number of points on the continent were today without confirmation.

In the Netherlands communications with the outside world were cut off coincidentally with reports in New York that two columns of German troops were advancing on the Netherlands frontier. Communications, however, were resumed this morning. Germany officially denied the reports of troop movements. Paris blamed the reports on German propaganda; Berlin blamed them on British propaganda. In Washington it was made known that the Netherlands Minister, Dr. A. Loudon, had been appointed general paymaster for all Netherlands officials abroad "in case of emergency." Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that official dispatches indicated some increase in tension in the Netherlands.

In Belgium a special Cabinet meeting was called to discuss defense measures being taken in the Netherlands, but the Government ordered no new military precautions, nor were army leaves canceled.

In Hungary war scares were heightened by reports of a German request for a right-of-way for German troops through Hungarian territory. The reports were first published in a Belgrade newspaper, and then made known to Hungarians through Hungarian journals. The publication of the dispatches was termed a "mistake" by Hungarian officials, but was not retracted.

In Yugoslavia additional conscripts were called to the colors to reinforce 300,000 veteran troops guarding the German and Italian frontiers. Fortifications were being hastily thrown up throughout the country, and preparations were made for defense of the Adriatic coast.

In Egypt, as Allied battle fleets rode at anchor off Alexandria, United States and other neutral nations took steps to evacuate their nationals.

In Greece confidence was inspired by official announcement of assurances from both Great Britain and Italy that neither country was desirous of violating Greek neutrality.

In Norway the German force marching northward from Namsos to Narvik was reported to have covered a third of the distance. At Narvik itself British sources state that German planes had mined the waters around the port. German airmen also were reported from Berlin to have made successful raids on Allied troops near Narvik and to have scored hits on two British cruisers there.

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Long Island Fire

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—Three thousand volunteer workers and CCC boys were pitted against a forest fire which Chief Forest Ranger Clarence Dare called the worst in Long Island's history today.

The flames had already destroyed hundreds of acres of valuable timber land near the south-eastern end of Long Island. The blaze started yesterday.

Governor Proclaims Honor to Free Press

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proclaimed next week, May 12-18, as "Newspaper Week" to call attention to the importance of an uncontrolled press to American freedom. In a proclamation, he urges Massachusetts citizens to visit their local newspaper plants and get to know the papers better.

Co-operating with the Governor, The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to invite its readers to inspect the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society at 1 Norway Street, corner of Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, during "Newspaper Week." Guides will be available to show visitors through the building from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Cape Cod Fires Under Control By Volunteers

BARNSTABLE, Mass., May 8 (AP)—More than a thousand men brought under control early today a forest fire which had raged over thousands of acres of woodland on Cape Cod, destroying farm buildings, scorching homes and threatening valuable summer property.

Pleas for rigid caution and co-operation in guarding against fire loss of Massachusetts wild life and wooded beauty spots were voiced as State officials declared that forest fires might spread from Cape Cod northward to the "hurricane zone," unless care were exercised.

Telephone lines were burned through and communication ended on many parts of the Cape. The lower Cape was plunged into darkness when light wires were consumed last night.

Inspector John M. Sullivan of the State Fire Marshal's office, instituted an investigation of the possibility of incendiarism even while the fight against the flames was going on. Seven separate fires on the Cape were brought under control swiftly Monday and suspicions of incendiarism were expressed at that time, also.

The fire broke out yesterday near Santuit, in the neighborhood of one of Monday's blazes. It spread swiftly and soon raged entirely out of control along a five-mile front. At times there were five distinct fires, over a front of 10 miles. The area burned over totaled about 8,000 acres. This was in addition to 2,000 acres blacked over in Monday's fires.

'Accrual' Cost System Saves For Bay State

Accounting methods in use under Saltonstall lead to economies up to 15 per cent.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Savings up to 15 per cent of the State's budget, and immense gains in the effectiveness of the gubernatorial office are in immediate prospect, it was disclosed today, resulting from certain steps Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has just taken in revamping the Commonwealth's fiscal procedure.

Without exciting public comment, Governor Saltonstall has quietly taken steps that should, in the opinion of seasoned governmental observers, prove of incalculable value not only to himself but to his successors in making the Governor's office one of vivid day-by-day authority of the full range of the State's many departments.

This is true because, of course, in government, as in most secular affairs, the hand that controls the purse strings, rules the State, and Governor Saltonstall, with the aid of experts from Public Administration Service—a nation-wide non-profit governmental research and consulting agency that designed and installed the reforms of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt in Rhode Island—has now gained a command over fiscal affairs that substantially exceeds anything previously enjoyed by a Massachusetts Governor.

Powers Not Enlarged

Governor Saltonstall's statutory powers have not been augmented, but through the rather obscurely labelled device called "accrual accounting," the State's bookkeeping methods have been reorganized and unified. Loose ends have been pulled together, so that direct, uniform, simplified lines of information run directly from each of the 20 departments to the Governor's blue carpeted, cream and mahogany office.

Essentially, the plan is very simple, but it has some little points that may make a big difference—even the saving of 10 to 15 per cent a year on State expenditures.

In the past, when the Governor exercised his fiscal control over expenditures he first passed on the budget and then called, from time to time, on the Commission on Ad-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Swedish Swing Toward Russia; Pact Including Finns Proposed; Chamberlain Ouster Demanded

Labor Party chieftain calls for ballot—Lloyd George backs ouster threat.

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—The restoration of Denmark's independence is one of Britain's war aims, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told a questioner in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Butler said that Britain was considering a proposal by Soviet Russia for trade exchanges. He acknowledged the importance of having Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Russia, in Moscow although he said no date had been set for return of the envoy, who now is in England on leave.

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—A Labor Opposition demand that the House of Commons oust the Chamberlain Government, instantly accepted by the Prime Minister as a challenge to a test of votes, was supported today by David Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George, who led Britain to victory in the World War, vehemently denounced the Chamberlain Administration for "unintelligent" and "half-hearted" leadership.

In one of the tensely dramatic moments of the debate on Britain's reversal in Norway, the World War leader faced the present war leader across a table on the Commons floor.

Pointing a finger directly at Mr. Chamberlain, he said the Prime Minister had spoken of sacrifice, then added bitterly:

"There is nothing that would contribute more to the cause of victory in this war than that he sacrifice the seals of office."

Compliments Hitler

He said Mr. Chamberlain had been worsted by Mr. Hitler in every encounter—in war and peace—and warned:

"The greatest triumph of this extraordinary man, Hitler, is that he has succeeded in putting his country into a better strategical position than his predecessors and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Allies compelled to consider Blitzkrieg method in war: Page 4.

Wide World Radiophoto

Chamberlain Government in Balance

Top: This picture, radioed from London today, shows Prime Minister Chamberlain leaving Parliament after addressing the House of Commons when his Government was challenged by a call for a vote of nonconfidence. Center: These faces depict the seriousness of the situation. Below: Waiting and listening for news from within the halls of Parliament. This photo also came via radio.

Baltic plan reported to cover joint defense of Aland Isles, with Finn area restored.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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STOCKHOLM, May 8—The possibility of a tripartite pact between Sweden, Finland, and Soviet Russia is receiving serious consideration here and in Moscow and Helsingfors, according to an extremely reliable diplomatic source whose identity I cannot disclose.

According to the same source Soviet Russia has proposed to Sweden and Finland pacts similar to those negotiated with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania last year.

It is also reported that these proposals include some plan for the joint fortification and the joint defense of the Aland Islands.

It is further reported that if the proposals are accepted Russia is prepared to restore to Finland the Karelian Provinces ceded by terms of the Finnish-Soviet treaty.

Swedish Policy Upset

German invasion of Sweden's two sister states, Denmark and Norway, destroyed the bases of previous Swedish foreign policy. Sweden now is forced to look eastward in an effort to establish a new balance of power in the Baltic and thereby secure some degree of security for itself.

This is why the idea of a rapprochement with Russia, which was flatly rejected last fall, now receives favorable consideration in Swedish official circles, despite the friction caused by the Finnish-Soviet war.

Even the "Social Democraten," organ of the Swedish Social Democrats, the largest political Party in Sweden, has recently altered its tone which was previously hostile to Russia and now, while avoiding political issues, has come out in favor of economic co-operation with the great eastern neighbor.

Swedes Cherish Independence

The Allied defeat in Norway has eliminated the Western Powers as factors in the Baltic for the time being, and henceforth Sweden's only hope of escaping complete military and economic dependence on Germany is to turn toward Russia.

Already Germany's failure to occupy Sweden along with its sister states is attributed by many to Russia's restraining influence.

It is common knowledge that Russia viewed the German expedition in Norway with disfavor, and when it learned that German troop ships were concentrated in German Baltic ports, Tass, official Soviet news agency, issued a communiqué pointing out the desirability of maintaining Swedish neutrality.

Reich Took the Hint

Although this was done in the form of a denial of press reports regarding alleged Soviet diplomatic representations in Berlin, the hint was not lost upon Germany. The Reich's reply to the Russian move was the publication yesterday of the exchange of letters last month between Reichsführer Hitler and King Gustaf in which the former promised to respect Swedish neutrality.

Naturally such promises do not reassure Sweden very much. For should Germany actually decide to occupy Sweden it would doubtless find a convenient formula such as "placing Swedish neutrality under German protection."

Accordingly Sweden does not relax its vigilance and continues to improve its defenses. Today an appropriation of 100,000,000 kroner (about $23,000,000) for additional naval construction was announced, this sum being over and above the regular defense budget.

Leniency Shown by Russia

Informed spokesmen assure me that Sweden was determined to resist any infringement on its neutrality from whatever quarter.

Denmark and Norway have given the Swedes a vivid example of what will happen to them should they succumb to German domination. By comparison the situation in the small Baltic countries is idyllic.

For the Russians there have so far seen the advantage of scrupulously maintaining the terms of their agreement. Such penetrations as occurred are so far painless and unapparent on the surface.

In contrast to the hobnailed Nazi swagger through the streets of Copenhagen and Oslo, in the Baltic countries the Russian military has kept strictly out of sight.

The economic life of the Baltic countries has not been altered so far except for an increasing share of their trade going to Russia.

Trade Position Improved

But this is to the small nations' immediate advantage as a good share of their former markets are closed to them by the blockade of the Baltic.

Thus—for the time being—the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

This Changing World

Strategic Materials—Need for an Adequate Storage Policy for America as a Safeguard Against the Spread of War—Sound National Defense

By H. B. Elliston

It is elementary prudence in a New England village to stock up the woodshed for the long winter months when the storms come. Just the same prudence is required of a country against the same emergency. It should have spurred the United States to start the storing of materials in which it is deficient as soon as the international weather began to look ominous. That need became imperative when the storm broke out, because this storm is sweeping toward the Mediterranean and along that corridor to the East whence the United States obtains many of its household wants, notably tin and rubber. The time is overdue to fill a national woodshed.

But the authorities in Washington seem, instead, to be holding up their hands against the spread of the storm. That is how the overtures to Italy may be put. In fact, of course, the Roosevelt Administration, as is shown in Alsop and Kintner's new book, "American White Paper," is seeking to aid the Allies, short of going to war in their behalf. To this end the American-Italian talks may or may not be of service. Some say the diplomats are barking up the wrong tree. They mean that the Italians may not be so eager to jump into the fray as conscious of pressure from the Allies to force them in. In any case, the storm is spreading, and prudent action is more effective in a storm than soft words.

* * *

War in the Mediterranean would bring the issue of the national woodshed to a head. It would mean another sea lane shut off to American commerce—another combat area which Americans are forbidden to enter. Thus the United States would be pushed back for its supplies mainly upon the Pacific. Of course, there would be foreign carriers still trying to sail those combat areas. And there's the Cape of Good Hope route as an alternative to the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, one can see the time coming when American shipping may be concentrated in the Pacific.

The Pacific is free from the combat areas set aside as such in American neutrality regulations. Let us hope there will be none. But the Pacific doesn't exactly live up to its name even in America's relations with Pacific nations. Affairs with Japan, for instance, are sharp-edged. And yet the future route of America's takings of vital materials may run athwart the domains of Nippon and pass clear through a sea which naval Japan is coming more and more to think of as its sphere of influence. It's hardly wise in these circumstances to have one's woodshed so far away.

Why such little attention has been given to storing necessary imports is easily explicable. Fundamentally the reason is the complacent feeling on the part of the American people that the United States is self-sufficient. This feeling has been fostered by the isolationists. A few years ago it was being said that the United States could live aloof from the world because everything existed in plenty within its borders.

* * *

There was never any truth in such an assertion. America has a living standard which is sustained by materials and commodities drawn from the entire globe. Illustrations could be given endlessly. Americans couldn't ride comfortably to work without the labor of Malays sweating in the rubber plantations, nor eat so conveniently without the aid of the tinplate produced from Indonesian mines.

Several years ago the military authorities scotched this comfortable feeling of self-sufficiency. But the news didn't seem to make much noise. Those who are charged with the national defense drew up two lists of commodities produced abroad. One was called strategic materials, the other critical materials. The former was of course the vital list, and it included no fewer that 14 items, including antimony, chromium, manganese, manila fiber, mica, rubber, tin, and tungsten. No national defense policy, it was said, could be considered any policy at all which didn't provide for the "strict conservation" of these commodities. This was the prudence of the householder for his woodshed.

* * *

But the representatives of the people seem to have been as indifferent as the people themselves. Three years ago the State Department, acting on the conclusion of the military authorities, asked for $100,000,000 for stockpiles of these materials. You would have thought that in this era of free spending there would be no fuss about the amount. Nor about the purpose. Here was a policy on which both the internationalist and the isolationist could unite. But Congress was luke-warm, and the President doesn't seem to have been enthusiastic either. The result was that the appropriation was whittled down to such an infinitesimal amount as to be almost useless for the purchase of any kind of stockpile. Two years of ceaseless agitation by those with the needs of national defense disinterestedly at heart yielded only $10,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

This was the first problem I inquired into in my reunion with Washington recently. I found that the $10,000,000 had been spent. Another $12,500,000 has now been appropriated for the next fiscal year, and of this amount the Treasury has had an advance of $3,500,000. What can be done with $13,500,000 in filling a woodshed big enough for those needs which the military authorities regard as necessary for preparedness? Very, very little. Some tin has been bought, some manganese, optical glass, hemp; and, of course, America is getting rubber in the barter agreement with the British.

But there's not enough tin or rubber within the country to last more than three months. Yet all the vast amount of tin and rubber that America uses comes from foreign countries, mainly from across the Pacific. The householder would be horrified by such imprudence in these uncertain times.

Opposition to Business Bigness Seen Closing New 'Frontiers'

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8—The American fetish against bigness in business, sometimes Government-fostered, is closing off a valuable industrial frontier, where gains against unemployment could be won and a wider distribution of goods to consumers effected, Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation, declared today as the second afternoon of the University of Rochester's "new frontiers" symposium swung into discussion activity.

Whereas there is continuing need for the thousands of small businesses in the United States, mergers and consolidations often mean more jobs for labor, lowered prices for Americans with small pay envelopes, and added returns for investors, Mr. Francis said.

In round-tables on the campus and addresses at Eastman Theater, five top-flight leaders of American industry had sketched yesterday an enthusiastic picture of "America Unlimited," an America achievable under private enterprise with the conquering of new frontiers in chemistry, electricity and natural resource development. Added, however, was the warning that this advance could come only as the corollary frontiers of satisfactory human relations in industry, low prices to consumers generally, and adequate training for future business leadership, were simultaneously won.

Mr. Francis, President of a concern which has assembled under one management roof such firms as the Postum Company, Jello, Maxwell House products and Birdseye Foods, argued the benefits of business bigness by citing statistics of his own company.

Benefits Under "Bigness"

In 10 years prices have been reduced 35 per cent, he said. The volume of sales has doubled. Instead of the mergers throwing men out of office, labor has benefited by doubled employment. Moreover, vacations with pay, pensions and other labor benefits not often within the power of a small concern to give, have been accorded to employees.

Consolidations relieve duplication in selling, advertising and management, he emphasized, and they enable wider distribution of patent benefits and make possible a centralized research organization.

Against the charge that bigness is dangerous, which has found expression even in the thinking of such men as Justice Brandeis, as expressed in his book "The Curse of Bigness," Mr. Francis declared that the one criterion is "how do you use the bigness."

"Enlightened management won, I think, the consolidation which it has built," he said. "Management today is realizing more and more that its three-fold responsibility, to investor, employee and consumer, must be maintained, and maintained in balance."

Hard Work, Fitness Wanted

Developing the theme of training for leadership and jobs for the special benefit of the nearly 1,000 students and their professors, who are seeking to shape new courses from the symposium's lessons, the

(Continued on Page 21, Column 1)

Dry Urges Coalition to Suppress Liquor

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—Keynote Speaker Claude A. Watson of Los Angeles opened the Prohibition Party's national convention today with an appeal for a coalition of the "Christian and patriotic forces" of the Nation.

"The Prohibition Party," he said, "makes an appeal for a realignment of the voters in a political party committed to Christian ethics and morality in government to maintain this Nation as a Christian nation."

Mr. Watson, Temporary Chairman of the three-day convention, asserted that the major parties offered no hope of solving present problems.

"Most thinking people are coming to the conclusion that neither the Republican nor Democratic Parties can get the United States out of the present mess," he declared.

Babson Likely to Accept

A similar view was expressed in a preconvention statement by Roger W. Babson, Massachusetts statistician, who said, "I shall probably accept the presidential nomination of the new Prohibition Party."

Mr. Babson added: "I have nothing to offer the American people except the privilege of sacrificing themselves for the common good, but this applies both to employers and wage earners—'playboys' as well as those on relief. Neither of the big parties has the courage to tell this truth to the people."

Nominees will be selected May 10, with May 9 devoted to adoption of a platform. In addition to Mr. Babson, those mentioned as possible presidential nominees included D. Leigh Colvin of New York, candidate in 1936; Mr. Watson and Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles.

Mr. Watson termed the "liquor institution" the "supreme tangible foe of the state" and said that the "call of the temperance and prohibition reform is the challenge of highest patriotism." World-wide prohibition remained the ultimate goal, he declared.

"The liquor traffic has to die," Mr. Watson said. "It runs contrary to the deep and abiding things which make for human progress."

Suppression of the liquor traffic, he contended, was part of a wider struggle for maintenance of democratic principles. This can be achieved, he said, only through a coalition of Christian and moral forces into a crusading party "committed to a conviction to preserve the American home and the American way of life."

Mr. Watson asserted the Republican Party was "in league with the industrial racketeers" and the Democratic Party "in league with the labor racketeers." He declared President Roosevelt "tacitly admits the failure of his New Deal."

Crabbe Selected To Lead Dry Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

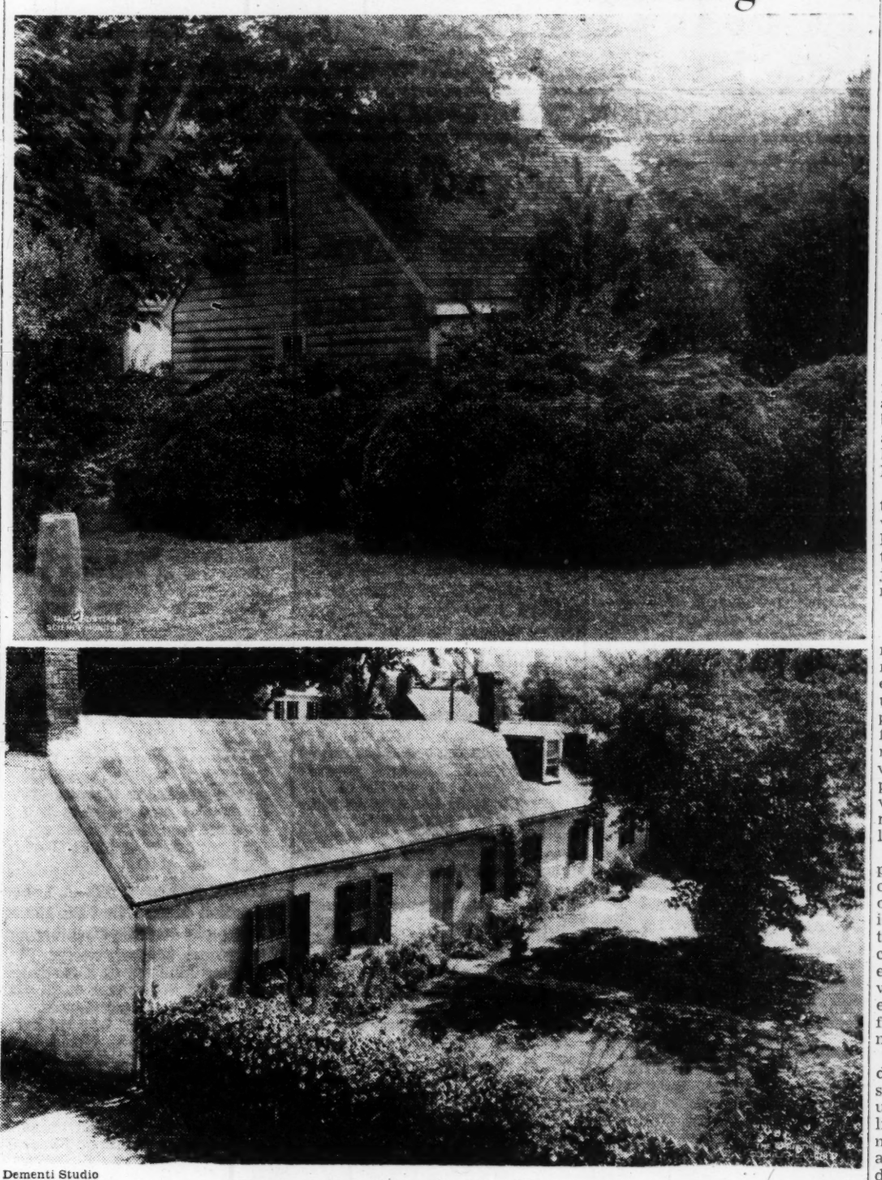
NEW YORK, May 8—A campaign for a five-year forward movement against the liquor traffic, authorized by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 2, was announced here today.

As the first step in an enlarged and intensified campaign, the Committee elected George W. Crabbe of Baltimore, Md., veteran foe of liquor, to the office of General Secretary. A special supplementary fund of $1,500,000, to be raised and expended during the five-year period, was approved.

The campaign will be carried on in co-operation with various state leagues throughout the Nation, the announcement said. Education on the economic and social effects of the liquor traffic and natural scientific facts about alcohol will be conducted by the most modern educational methods, it added.

At the same time, the League will organize for the adoption of local, state, and national legislation to restrict and eventually prohibit the liquor business.

Colonial Color at Fredericksburg



Dementi Studio

Virginia Town Keeps Historic Charm

The kitchen and boxwood garden at the home of George Washington's mother, Mary, are pictured above. Here Lafayette met Mrs. Washington in 1784. The lower view is of the James Monroe law office at Fredericksburg, now a national memorial to the author of the Monroe Doctrine.

Virginia Memories Cling to Fredericksburg

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—With the growing interest in the restoration and preservation of America's historic buildings, this town on the banks of the Rappahannock is receiving an attention that has been lacking since those days 78 years ago when the armies of Generals Burnside and Lee fought under its windows one of the greatest battles of the Civil War.

For within its seventeenth-century leaseland limits are houses and public buildings in such number that on not a few streets it is the modern that seems incongruous. One expects almost to see George Washington step from the doors of the cottage he built for his mother, Mary, or to see the family gathered at beautiful Kenmore, home of Fielding Lewis and his bride Betty, only sister of George Washington. It was in this town that Washington spent many of his early years and it is here were re-enacted those early Colonial days during the recent Virginia Garden Week.

Fredericksburg needs few stage properties to set the scene for its Garden Week pageants, the old town being a living memorial of its past. On a walk down its well-shaded streets one sees, in addition to Kenmore and the home of Mary Washington, the law office of President James Monroe, the apothecary shop of Gen. Hugh Mercer, hero of the Battle of Princeton; the Rising Sun Tavern, built by Washington's brother Charles, and a hotbed of the American Revolution; and the Old Market Square, where ladies and their slaves came to bargain with farmers and their wives for pigs and chickens, vegetables and flowers.

Center of Gracious Hospitality

And as Kenmore was the center of a gracious social life when General Lafayette, Count Rochambeau, General Mercer, John Paul Jones, Monroe and John Marshall visited it, so today its visitors will find it unchanged by time and circumstances, thanks to the devotion of the townspeople.

Interesting as are the remnants of Fredericksburg's Colonial history, no less significant are its Civil War sites, more than one house having bullet holes left there by Union sharpshooters. One of the oldest landmarks in the city is Rocky Hill Lane, Washington and his brothers and sister traveling the lane to and from their school, and at the end of which the Union Army erected one of its pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, 25,000 Union soldiers trudging up its cobblestones.

An Air of Preservation

Although far from the sea, Fredericksburg still managed to become intimately associated with the early naval history of the United States, for here stands the only home in America of John Paul Jones, who, though born in Scotland, became the first hero of the American Navy. The house, actually belonging to Jones' brother, William, still stands as it did when the captain of the Bonhomme Richard lived there in 1763.

Of all the ingredients that go into the charm of Fredericksburg, perhaps none is more potent than the fact that the past so strongly tempers the present. Unlike Virginia's early Colonial capital of Williamsburg, Fredericksburg has an air, not of restoration, but of preservation. No Rockefeller millions went into its reconstruction, only the patient determination of its citizens that its beautiful buildings should be saved and that its historic sites should last as an American heritage.

Thus its old houses stand as stanchly among their chestnut trees as in the days when the merits of the yet undrawn Constitution were discussed before their hearths or when their windows shook to the tramp of the Blue and the Gray.

Rise of Costs in Wartime Confronts British Labor

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—As the war sees living costs swooping upward, the whole question of making wages vary just as living costs vary, has become an important issue for Labor.

The action in the Canadian Province of Alberta has given added impetus to the discussion. For there, for the first time in Canadian history, an agreement has been reached which adjusts wages automatically as the "cost of living index" in the Dominion varies.

Organized Labor in Britain, in normal times, is not enthusiastic about such arrangements as have been negotiated with the steam and domestic coal operators in Drumheller, Alberta, by the United Mine Workers of America.

Their objection is that, in peacetime, these devices tend to keep wages at a subsistence standard. But the unions contend that wages throughout industry must be adjusted to an index in these abnormal times.

Two-Year Survey Made

It is a coincidence that at this moment the problem is due for review in the normal course of events. The Ministry of Labor exupon which to compute the index, perts are now seeking a new basis following a two-year survey of modern working-class budgets which was taken because of complaints that the present index, which was based on 1914, does not represent a true picture of living standards.

When the new index is completed all the present agreements of tying wages to living costs will obviously have to be recast, and it is expected that the unions will take the opportunity offered for a complete reassessment of the general wage situation and policy. The war has for the moment almost inextricably tangled the many different British wage negotiating methods.

In peacetime the unions prefer direct bargaining, or a sliding scale tied to the price of the product, rather than correlation with living costs, since the last-named method tends to establish a standard which does not alter when industrial productivity grows.

Safeguarding of Standards

But it is now felt that with the war already having sent the index up 22 points in eight months some tieup for wages is essential in order to safeguard the workers' standards.

Some industries, such as mining, have already negotiated new agreements for regular wartime cost of living compensations.

At present about 1,500,000 workers are directly affected by fluctuations in the index. Many hundreds of thousands more are indirectly affected since the unions take large rises in figures as occasions for demanding new "lump sum" wage increases.

In 1939 about 14 per cent of all wage increases resulted from sliding scales based on the cost of living, about 50 per cent from direct negotiation in which rises in living costs formed one part of the workers' case. Another 16 per cent were the direct result of scales based on increased industrial prosperity.

Based on Price of Coal

Sliding scales are the old-established British method. First was that arranged by the mine workers in the middle of the last century which was based on fluctuations in the selling price of coal. Cost of living did not enter into the question until the World War when a situation similar to that ruling today caused demands for wholesale adjustments to safeguard the workers' standards of living.

A classic case was that of the railroad workers who negotiated a cost-of-living sliding scale in 1919 under which the standard wage was adjusted to movements of the index, the workers gaining or losing one shilling a week at each five-point rise or fall.

Wartime complications have now caused this to be suspended, and a flat rate of additions, still based on the cost of living but negotiated at irregular intervals, has now taken its place.

Separate Negotiations

There is no single system in operation for tying wages to the living index in Britain. Each agreement is negotiated separately by and between unions and employers. The most usual method is to fix a standard wage and arrange for adjustments whenever the index moves up five points.

The new mine workers' agreement, however, arranges for adjustments of a fraction of a penny a day to be made at each rise or fall of one point.

The system of war cost bonuses is also in operation in a number of trades. Among those operating the bonus scheme, which is based on increases in living cost but does not automatically vary as the index fluctuates, are mining concerns, brick manufacturers, glass firms, and hat makers.

Among industries operating a sliding scale tied to the index are the electrical trades, asbestos factories, bakers, basket makers, and hosiery firms. There are other concerns, such as textile yarnspinners, where a sliding scale operates, based on food prices only.

Sharp Difference of Opinion

In recent years the question of tying wages to living costs has been complicated by the fight which developed between Labor and the Government on the issue of recasting the index in a new mold.

Labor claimed that the index didn't in any way represent the changes in the modern cost of living to modern standards, but only showed the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the nonexistent pre-World War standard of living. Items in the index include food, rent, clothing, fuel, lighting costs, tobacco, and domestic hardware.

In the main it is not to this list of items that objection is raised but to the proportions in which these necessities are divided to make up the standard budget. Some have increased their relative importance and some decreased it since 1914, it is claimed. Furthermore entertainments and vacations, which are now a part of the workers' living costs, have not figured in the index at all.

Sample Accounts Collated

When the new survey of the working-class budget began in 1937 it was decided that every penny should be accounted for by 30,000 sample householders. These accounts have now been sifted and experts are reapportioning the money spent on entertainments as well as necessities in the average budget.

Now that the unions are pressing for adjustment of wage levels as a whole to living costs speedy completion of the new index basis is particularly important for them.

At the moment the unions appear to be demanding adjustments to what they have previously claimed to be a farcial figure bearing little relation to the facts.

At the same time, while demanding adjustments to the rise in index figures, the unions are anxious to have it understood that this is an emergency wartime measure only.

It is noted that there is a new atmosphere in labor circles here which tends to stress the family angle of wages and living costs, and, although it is too early to judge its significance, it is considered that if the war lasts a long time the system of wage adjustments may alter entirely and tend to operate on the family instead of the individual basis.

Ickes Wants New Colonists In Alaska 50 P. C. American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Any colonization of Alaska should require that at least 50 per cent of the settlers be American citizens, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, emphasized today in a report to Congress.

The Secretary was indorsing legislation in Congress sponsored by Senator William H. King (D), of Utah, and Representative Franck R. Havenner (D), of California, setting up an Alaskan Development Corporation to encourage settlement of Alaska and development of its resources.

With recent emergence of "fifth columns" in mind, backers of the measure believe the 50 per cent American clause will be necessary to offset anxiety that Alaskan colonies might become a nucleus for the alien doctrines and philosophy on the North American continent.

Talk of the possibility of widespread colonization in Alaska has been in progress for about a year, ever since the Department of the Interior made public a report showing that the economic development of the territory is at a standstill at present because of lack of man power and capital.

As Secretary Ickes told Congress in his report this week, American citizens have been unwilling to go to Alaska in large numbers because of the lack of year-round employment opportunities. The result is a sparsely settled area, about one person in 10 square miles, lowest under the American flag.

"I believe legislation along the lines proposed is a matter of vital national interest and I recommend that it receive favorable consideration," Mr. Ickes said. "Contemporary conditions, domestic and international, make the development of the unused resources of Alaska and the settlement, of this vast, almost unpopulated empire a matter of peculiar urgency today."

The King-Havenner bill contemplates development of Alaskan resources through the mechanism of public purpose corporations, chartered by the Federal Government but financed by private capital. Terms of incorporation would be modeled on the China Trade Act, in operation for 14 years.

After at least 50 per cent of all openings are filled by American citizens, properly qualified immigrants from foreign countries would be admitted under special visa as non-quota immigrants, on substantially the same basis as students, ministers, teachers, citizens of American republics, and various other exempt classes.

Though some doubt was expressed when the plan was first proposed as to whether Alaska would be a suitable home for refugees from Germany, Poland, and other parts of Central Europe, the recent invasion of Norway has established the possibility that numerous Scandinavians might be willing to emigrate to American territory.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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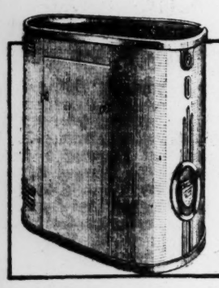

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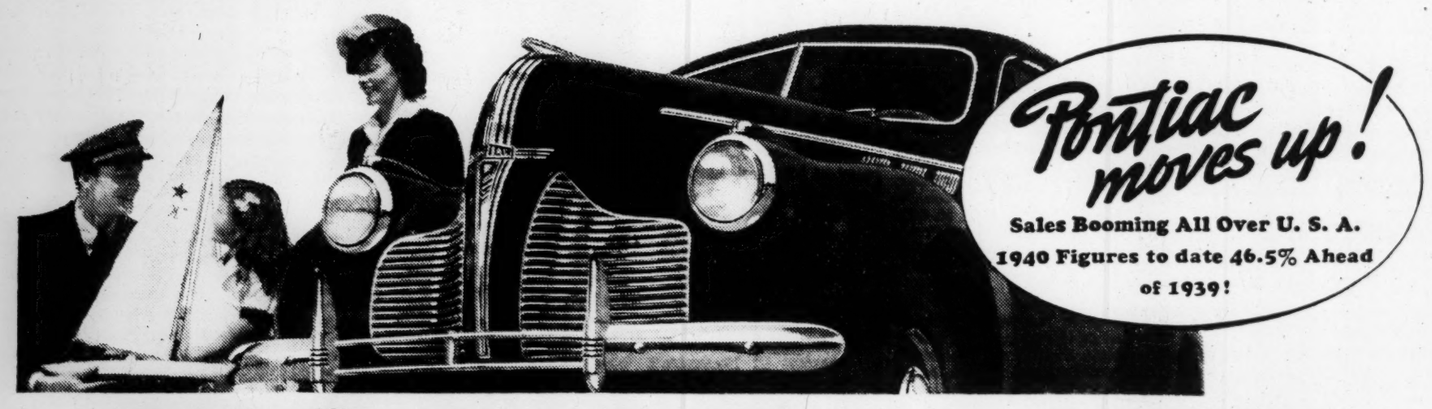

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Roving Farmers Problem in Oklahoma, Too

Modern methods training juvenile farmers as economic thrust puts elders 'on road.'

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Oklahoma.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Oklahoma — Under the urgent necessity of getting some place quickly I rushed down the broad and spacious east steps of the Oklahoma State Capitol, toward a taxicab which seemed to be on the point of departing. As I clambered in, puffing, I exclaimed to the large and jovial driver, "Well, I'm lucky; if you hadn't been here I'd have missed my train!"

"The luck's all mine!" he answered, "two passengers at one shot."

Of course I didn't like that "one shot" reference, out here among the cowboys, but I did take notice then of the other passenger. He was sitting on the front seat, in a chummy sort of way, with the chauffeur, whom I don't believe he had ever seen before. He was very well dressed in a typical western style and from his elegant "ten-gallon" hat I took him for a member of the Legislature.

In the midst of the city, which is Oklahoma's capital, we passed an old auto truck very full of dilapidated household furniture and of people. It wasn't the Joads, because most of these migrants were young, the greater part, indeed, mere children.

Dig Themselves In

"They are just like the people who squat on my land," complained the passenger with the large hat. "I have 100,000 acres in a county bordering on Texas; such families continually settle down there and dig themselves dugouts. I have an awful time getting them off."

So the "Okies" don't merely migrate to California. Many more go to Texas and far more move about within Oklahoma than leave it.

That there are such destitute mid-western farmers constantly roving about with ragged children and worn household goods is a very sad aspect of farm life here. Surely no self-respecting American remains unmoved, when he sees his brothers and sisters in such plight. But that is only a part of Oklahoma's farm picture. Another very striking part of it is the fact that Oklahoma has some of the finest livestock in the world and that the 4-H youth of Oklahoma win more national prizes than those of any other two States combined. A large proportion of these youth are from tenant families and most are from small farms. In very few other States are greater efforts made to help farm youth get ahead.

One of the very best Future Farmers of America groups anywhere is that at Ponca City, Oklahoma. In the boys' department it has 47 members, of which 45 actually live on farms and 30 are sons of tenants. Many civic, social, and commercial organizations in Ponca help these youthful farmers.

Within 30 years, 4-H organizations of farm boys and girls in Oklahoma have increased from a membership of 50 to 64,121. There are 2,200 clubs scattered through the State and carrying on every sort of useful, pleasant activity. More than 275,000 Oklahoma youth have received training in them. That's more than a tenth of the total population. The training helped these young Oklahomans, both how to make a better living and how to live better.

Even more impressive than this 4-H activity is the work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College here at Stillwater. Three-fifths of Oklahoma's inhabitants reside within a hundred miles of this center, and most of them live from agriculture.

Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce

More Than 275,000 Have Received Training in 4-H Organization

Bobby Telford, 4-H Club boy of Stillwater, Okla., is one of those who helped his State outrank any other two states in livestock prizes won by members of that active club

Classified as Rural

Sixty-six per cent of all Oklahomans are classified as rural. To them the Agricultural and Mechanical College renders an inestimable service. It is above politics and is unusually balanced. As a result of long, hard experiences with droughts, low prices, hot winds, chinch bugs, shiftless people, it has become very realistic, but at the same time it is moved by unflagged devotion. It is as humanitarian as a church, tireless as missionaries. Though dealing with cattle, cotton, soils, it constantly has people in mind and daily embodies the very highest type of American patriotism. It is trying to create a good America, where the creating is very hard.

And you will see from this table why it's hard. In January, '38, the purchasing power of Oklahoma's farm crops compared with that of 1910-1914 was 60 per cent; in 1939 it was 57 per cent; in 1940 it was 79 per cent. The index of the total purchasing power of all farm products, including animals, for those years, in January was 69, 68, and 80.

Stated in a different way, the total cash income from all Oklahoma farms in 1925 was $332,463,000. Ten years later it was $180,282,000; in 1939, it was $194,340,000. But that includes government subsidies. The real cash income from crops actually fell from a high of 259 million dollars to 72 million last year. For ten years it has not been above 88 million. In 1936 it was about one fourth as high as in 1926 and the purchasing power of that cash income was even less than one quarter.

To this must be added the fact that 61.2 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants or sharecroppers, that no other state has a higher percentage of its population receiving old-age pensions than Oklahoma, that the farms are comparatively small and that in some areas there are more farm families than farms.

Farm Income

In addition, Oklahoma gets its chief income from wheat, cotton, corn, oats, and hay along with sorghum. Of these first products, the world prices and world demand have greatly fallen. All farmers from Pharaoh's pyramids to Will Rogers' Memorial have been having a hard time, most of them a desperately hard time. Our America has many farmers who would be fortunate to live as well as some old world peasants.

Besides all this, Oklahoma is a very new State, the 46th State, barely 51 years old. Yet in that time its population has outgrown that of most western States. Per acre it has far more people than Texas. A great multitude of restless people swarmed in here to get land. And many of them lost it. So they remained restless, constantly moving back and forth. Owning almost nothing but old cars, they have nothing to lose by moving. More than half of the inhabitants of Oklahoma in 1930 had moved in from outside, but almost a third of the Oklahomans born here had moved out. Already in 1930 there were 64,000 native Oklahomans in California and twice as many in Texas.

In the transient camps of California in 1935 were 2,633 Oklahoma families. In 1938, of 6,655 migrant families given "case study" in California 2,771 had migrated from Oklahoma. However, not from dust bowl, but from other areas. Most of the migrants were under 25 years of age.

The migration of farmers within Oklahoma from farm to farm, and from city to city is vastly greater than the emigration to other states. That is a general American phenomenon. We seem to be a restless nation.

What all this will mean no one can say. Oklahoma is just part of a vast American picture, whose most salient future is, that gigantic efforts are being made to help farm people. Rural electrification is moving steadily ahead in Oklahoma, anti-erosion projects are being carried out in most counties, stock improvement and grain improvement have advanced year by year, never were so many new houses being built.

The way of the farmer is hard. But there's no conspiracy against him. Rather there's one for him. Never in history has such an effort been made to help farmers as America is making. The activity of our Department of Agriculture is greater than that of many foreign states for all purposes. Oklahoma is doing its share. But we must have patience. It is incomparably harder here amid the dust and chinch bugs than on the screen.

Penna. Relief Emergency Up To Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 8 — Pennsylvania State legislators were under the scrutiny of political leaders in the Nation as they wrestled with the problem of raising the $71,850,000 relief appropriation which Gov. Arthur H. James requested at the opening of the five special session here May 6.

Five bills propose the transfer of $59,550,000 from other funds, in accordance with the plan of the Governor to obtain the money without resort to new taxation. These include Motor License Fund, $37,000,000; Fire Insurance Tax Fund, $2,300,000, and State School Fund, $2,000,000. Each bill specifies the money borrowed shall be repaid not later than June, 1941, in line with the promise of Governor James.

Another bill provides for a reduction of $4,419,000 in departmental and institutional appropriations, for the 1939-41 biennium. These departments already are operating under a 20 per cent reduction.

Total Since 1939

If the legislature grants the Governor's relief request, the total so far expended for relief since 1939 will be $193,850,000.

Reduction of relief rolls by half a million persons and of the personnel in State offices made it possible, the Governor said, to extend the $120,000,000 appropriated for relief from seven to nearly 12 months. Staking his hopes on an upswing in private employment and continued co-operation by Federal authorities to carry their "fair share" of the burden of unemployment, Governor James voiced the belief that the new appropriation would be ample to feed the relief rolls until January, 1941.

Transfers Not Diversion

The Governor said the proposed transfer of funds did not constitute "diversion" but was instead putting to work money which would be otherwise unemployed. He asked for an additional sum of $1,519,000 to meet the expenses of the special session, interest on tax anticipation notes, aid to financially distressed school districts and extra funds for the Joint State Government Commission.

The Governor charged the emergency to failure of the Works Progress Administration to do its proper share of relief work in Pennsylvania, causing "tens of thousands of Pennsylvanians to live on relief checks instead of WPA checks."

"I wish to emphasize further," he said, "that this failure cost the taxpayers of this State at least $26,000,000 in relief funds—enough relief money to have carried until next fall."

Milk Strike Bares High Delivery Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This City's two-day milk strike, which put condensed milk on many tables and condensed cream on shortcakes, has been settled by a truce pending the reaching of a wage agreement. In the meantime the public is getting a course in the economics of milk delivery.

Why does it cost so much to carry milk from cow to table, consumers are asking. Why should a quart bottle of milk cost 8½ cents when purchased over a counter in a grocery store, 13 cents when delivered? Isn't four cents a quart too much to pay for delivery?

Farmers who produce the milk had no part in the controversy which caused the strike, since this was simply a dispute between dairy companies and milk wagon men over the renewal of a five-year wage agreement. Dairy companies wanted to cut wages approximately 25 per cent, pending the signing of a new contract, and drivers wanted their old basic wage of $48 a week retained during the interval. What the farmer gets for milk did not enter into the story.

But farmers were deeply concerned all the same and they have been telling their story to the public by radio and in newspaper interviews. Milk is perishable, they point out. They say that members of the big milk co-operative of this area figure their losses at somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000 a day during the period of no deliveries. Some milk was saved in the form of butter, but farmers who had no cream separators were pouring salable milk into the saucers of their dogs and the troughs of their hogs.

This loss was of brief duration. What concerns the dairy farmers much more than the strike is the year-round high cost of milk distribution. They believe they could sell a lot more milk if it weren't so high, and they even hope they could get more for their own contribution to the transaction if distribution cost less.

As things now stand, they say they get just a little less for producing the milk and getting it to the landing where it is picked up for transportation to the city than the milkman does for carrying it from the city dairy to the consumer's door.

"Something wrong somewhere," reasons Mr. Farmer as he takes his four cents or less a quart and thinks about the four cents the city driver gets for his job of delivering. Mr. Farmer feels a little worse when he looks over his big dairy barns and reflects upon an investment likely to be $15,000 or more. He isn't going to say that the man who delivers milk in the city gets more than he needs to live on in Chicago. He knows, too, that the city milkman carries the credit of families he serves, sometimes beyond the cold requirements of business. But he is convinced that there is economic waste somewhere. Milk shouldn't cost the consumer three times as much as the farmer gets for it.

Many consumers think so, too. More and more, groceries are doing a big business in milk. About half the milk sold in Chicago is bought in this way, according to Arthur H. Lauterbach, General Manager of the Pure Milk Association, the farmers' co-operative. This has greatly reduced the number of jobs for milk wagon drivers, he points out. He said he was informed there are now only 4,500 of them as compared to 7,500 formerly.

Paradoxes of Precise Logic Melt Before Mathematicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—New light on some of the famous and more troublesome paradoxes of logic was reported here at the meeting of the American Mathematical Society. To settle the old problem concerning the position of a barber in a small Spanish town of whom it was said "he shaves all men in the town who do not shave themselves," Prof. H. B. Curry of Pennsylvania State asserted "new formulations of arithmetic are necessary."

The question of course is, if the barber doesn't shave himself, who shaves the barber? If he is one of those men who do not shave themselves, then by definition given he must shave himself! And there are other analogous paradoxes, some more directly connected with ordinary mathematics.

In order to settle this subject, it is necessary to investigate more carefully the nature of logical truth, it was pointed out. Essentially one says that a statement is "true" if it can be obtained in a valid step-by-step fashion from earlier statements already known to be true. This development in accord with definite rules is called by logicians, recursive definition, and belongs to recursive arithmetic.

Professor Curry's talk was concerned with a new formulation of these recursive definitions for use in logic. With considerable difficulty Professor Curry has succeeded in showing that his new type of recursive arithmetic is equivalent to previous notions.

The whole question is closely related to a startling theorem discovered by an Austrian emigré named Kurt Gödel, now at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. He showed that in any reasonable system of precise logic there will always be a theorem which cannot be decided. This means that the methods of logic will neither prove nor disprove the undecidable theorem. This is the case, even though the theorem intuitively is true.

Education Group Re-elects Elliott

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—Harrison S. Elliott, Professor of Religious Education at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, was re-elected President of the National Religious Education Association yesterday.

Other officers included Erwin L. Shaver, Vice-President; Ernest W. Kuebler, Boston, Recording Secretary.

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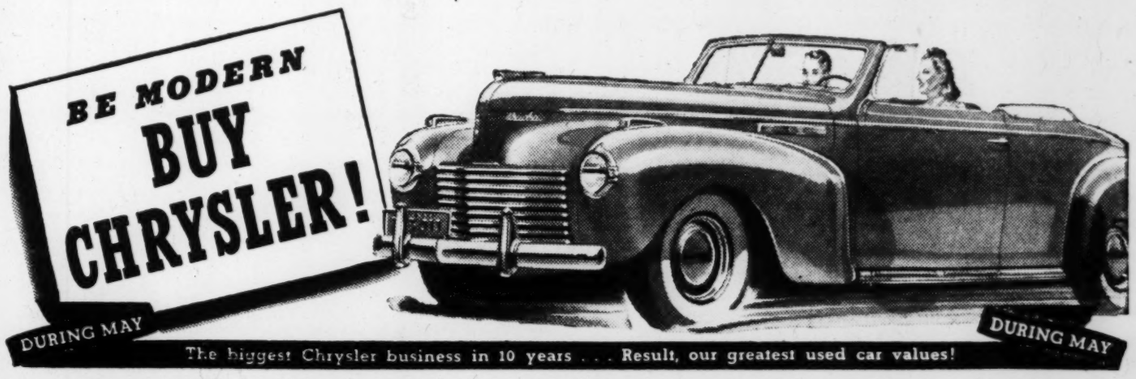

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Admiral Hits Admiralty For Defeat in Norway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—The unusual sight of an admiral in uniform, rising in Parliament to criticize the Government's naval strategy, gave a dramatic and no doubt influential touch to yesterday's debate when Sir Roger Keyes, hero of the operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend in the last war, rose as Conservative member for Portsmouth to take part in the discussion.

Sir Roger, with six rows of medals glittering on his breast, opened with an indignant denial of the charge made by Col. Josiah Wedgwood, an Independent, that the fleet had left Norwegian waters for the Mediterranean because it was afraid of bombs.

He said it was not the fault of the Navy that the Germans had been left in undisputed possession of Norway's ports and airdromes for nearly a month, giving them ample time to land equipment and reinforcements and develop the air offensive that had had "such a devastating effect on the morale of Whitehall."

Hazards Called Trifling

The capture of Trondheim, he went on, was vital to Britain. "If a few ships had entered Trondheimfjord immediately, the Army was ready to co-operate, and it could have been accomplished speedily. Some risks would have been incurred, but the naval hazards would have been trifling compared with the other operations organized on land."

Sir Roger, a close friend of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that he had suggested such action to the Admiralty, but his suggestions were coolly received and he was told that Trondheimfjord could easily be entered, but the Army was making such good progress that such action on the part of the fleet would not be necessary. The situation in the Mediterranean, moreover, he was told, "made it undesirable to risk our ships."

"It astonished me," he went on, "that the naval staff would not realize that the attack on Namsos was doomed to failure if German ships were left in command of the waters of Trondheimfjord," otherwise there could be no protection from the fire of the enemy ships. The German naval forces only consisted of two destroyers which could have been eliminated with very little risk."

"In view of the Italian bluster," he said, "I proposed that the naval co-operation should be afforded by old vessels, which could be spared without affecting the fighting strength of the fleet."

Sought Responsibility

The Commons gasped as the Admiral revealed that "when I realized how badly things were going later and saw that another Gallipoli loomed ahead, I never ceased importuning the Admiralty and the War Office and the War Cabinet to let me take all the responsibility and lead the operations."

Sir Roger declared: "It was not the fault of the officers and men for whom I speak that naval co-operation was not provided," with the result that the general advancing from Steinkjer suddenly found himself without naval support and under the fire of German ships which were landing fresh troops to take them in the flank.

"It is a shocking story of ineptitude, which ought never to have happened, said the Admiral.

"The Prime Minister told us that evacuation . . . was made imperative by the air menace. Within a few hours the Admiralty issued a communiqué which discounted it and showed the amazingly low percentage of hits achieved by the German aircraft. . . I believe the French, and certainly the British generals were furious at being evacuated."

Other Side Presented

The opposite naval viewpoint, however, was voiced by Sir Archibald Southby, a Conservative member and former naval commander, who insisted that the Government knew better than Sir Roger the folly of using against land fortifications ships needed for other purposes.

From the viewpoint of sea power, he pointed out, the Allied position was immeasurably better than before the Norwegian adventure.

Lieut.-Col. Leopold Stennett Amery, a leading member of a rebel Conservative group which has long been anxious for a change in Government leaders, said:

"I do not feel there is a sentence in the Prime Minister's speech which suggests that the Government foresaw what Germany meant to do, or came to a clear decision when it knew what Germany had done, or acted swiftly or consistently in the whole of this lamentable affair."

He demanded a "supreme war directorate" and a "really national government."

Turning to the Front Government Bench, he used the words of Oliver Cromwell to the famous Long Parliament: "You have stayed too long here for any good you are doing. Depart, I say, let us have done with you! In the name of God, go!"

Editors Are Stern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—In press comments on yesterday's debate on withdrawal from Norway, even the more conservative organs make little attempt to whitewash the Government's handling of the Norwegian affair.

The Daily Telegraph remains the staunchest Chamberlain supporter, contending that the Premier, in his speech, which, it admits, was defensive, nevertheless was convincing on many of the main Norwegian issues but did not answer all the questions the public were rightly asking.

It welcomes the Premier's expression of openness to further "changes in the form of government or functions of individual members."

The Times, while supporting Mr. Chamberlain's explanation that the attempted capture of Trondheim was justified on political and strategic grounds, adds "the impression left of a tame ineffectiveness in the direction of the war is painfully obvious in neutral countries and has here some substantial evidence to support it."

"Most Oppressive Doubt"

Of Mr. Chamberlain's reminder to the British people that "they do not yet realize the extent or imminence of the threat which is impending against us," the Times says, "the people are in fact very well aware that they face a threat that has not been paralleled in centuries, not even 25 years ago; they are absolutely resolute to face whatever may befall, and their most oppressive doubt is whether their rulers are as conscious of the danger and as energetic to withstand it as they themselves."

The liberal Manchester Guardian, noting that Mr. Chamberlain rebuked his critics for disputing about forms of government, said "it isn't about the forms of government that they dispute but about the means by which this people may win through the greatest danger that its history has known."

One Says "Must Go"

The Sussex Daily News declared "our people will not be fobbed off with specious appeals of loyalty."

The tabloid Daily Mirror asked: "How much longer will the House of Commons be able to endure such statements as that made by the Prime Minister? What is the good of closing the ranks behind leaders who are always too late?"

The laborite Daily Herald commented: "Chamberlain's stock—low enough before the debate began—has now fallen right through the floor."

Said the liberal News Chronicle: "The Government must go."

Defends Fleet

Wide World

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes

Conservative member of Parliament who defended the British fleet during a verbal attack on the Admiralty which he blamed for the British defeat in Norway.

Visitors in Egypt Prepare to Leave

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—Consular representatives of France, Britain, the United States, and other foreign countries, contemplating the possibility of war in the Mediterranean, hastened precautions May 8 to insure the safety of their nationals.

Gas masks were issued to members of the foreign communities, and air raid shelters were stocked with food supplies and medical equipment.

Arrangements were made to take American citizens, of whom there are 200 in Alexandria and another 700 scattered throughout Egypt, to a refuge near the sea at the first hint of trouble. From there they would be rushed aboard the first available ships.

British Forced To Study Plan Of Blitzkrieg

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—Above the sharp thrust and parry of the dramatic debate on the Norwegian campaign which enters its second phase today, the heavy clouds of an impending new crisis in Europe emphasize a fundamental issue. It is whether the democratic system of waging war can match the precision and fury of the Blitzkrieg methods of dictators.

While Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain failed to satisfy the Commons yesterday that the Norwegian action has proved other than a severe reverse for which both the British Cabinet and its military advisers must be held to blame, Parliament showed clearly that the British are more determined than ever to defeat Germany, and, moreover, to do so by steeling the democratic machine to smash Reichsführer Hitler's merciless war weapon.

The Premier's disclosure that he had overruled his military chiefs who warned him of inadvisability of a full debate on Norway was loudly welcomed by the Commons. But the subsequent hardhitting speeches, notably that of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes showed that the Members of Parliament had no intention of interpreting this information from Mr. Chamberlain as a demand that they should "pull their punches" in the national interest.

Hesitancy to Take Initiative

Onlookers at the debate, including American, French and neutral representatives, and also a large section of the British public are puzzled, some exasperated, by the readiness of M. P.'s of all parties to condemn the Government and yet to hesitate to take the initiative in securing an alternative administration.

Decision was announced this afternoon that the Labor Party at a meeting endorsed recommendation of its Executive Committee to force a division at the conclusion of tonight's debate on the general conduct of the war. This the Government will treat as a question of confidence—staking the existence of the Chamberlain regime upon its expected ability to command a majority in the House of Parliament.

The decision of the Laborites to force a vote of confidence comes, however, only at the last minute when all expectations had been that there would be no effort to bring the debate to such a challenging conclusion.

Can Delays Be Risked?

The paramount feeling of elected representatives of the British people is the importance of the parliamentary institution with the backing of public opinion finding the road to victory in its own way.

Admittedly this invites the retort, "can the Allies risk delays and mistakes against the present ruthless and dynamic foe"? Mr. Chamberlain's answer to this question in the Commons was the expected announcement of new powers for Mr. Winston Churchill as virtual War Lord as well as Sea Lord, reaffirmation of the determination to wage the war with increased vigor, and appeal for co-operation of all parties.

In the present debate, however, the Opposition has shown little inclination toward joining a coalition government under Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, in fact insisted that Britain must have "other people at the helm," and the Daily Herald today says: "Sweeping reconstruction of the Government, involving possible resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, is now widely regarded as inevitable in the near future."

Ouster of Chamberlain Demanded in Commons

Continued from Page 1

he has put us into greater jeopardy."

Mr. Lloyd George's heavy fire came after Mr. Herbert Morrison, vigorous Labor leader and virtual czar of London's Municipal Government, had announced a motion for a vote of nonconfidence at the end of a bitter speech in which he declared that if Mr. Chamberlain and his principal advisers stayed in office "we run a grave risk of losing the war."

Picking up where Mr. Chamberlain finished yesterday, the Prime Minister and his Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, continued pleading the Government case, with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, still waiting to be heard later tonight.

Rising quickly after Mr. Morrison's motion was introduced, the Prime Minister declared he and his colleagues "will not be slow to accept their responsibility."

Churchill Joins In

Mr. Churchill jumped into the debate at one point with a statement that he took full responsibility for everything done by the Admiralty.

Mr. Lloyd George snapped back: "I hope Mr. Churchill will not allow himself to be converted into an air raid shelter to keep the splinters from hitting his colleagues."

Mr. Lloyd George charged that Britain's failure to give the Norwegians effective help had undermined other nations' reliance on Britain.

"British promissory notes are now rubbish on the market," he cried, his white mane shaking in rage.

The Conservative benches answered with shouts of "Shame! Shame!"

Mr. Lloyd George shouted that "our prestige in the world" was made dependent on "this half-prepared, half-baked expeditionary force."

"No Cause for Panic"

Britain, he cried, "gambled" on a chance of getting an air base when "we ought to have had combined action between the Army and the Navy, we ought to have sent the very best men available."

Amid a roar of cheers, he declared there was no cause for panic "but a grave cause for pulling ourselves together."

Mr. Morrison especially demanded the ouster of Mr. Chamberlain, Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon. He charged, too, that the Prime Minister was putting Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, "in a shop window" and using him for a "shield."

"I feel with all genuineness that if these men (Chamberlain, Hoare, and Simon) and others remain in office, we run a grave risk of losing the war," said Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Chamberlain, almost springing to a position at the dispatch box in front of the Government bench, shouted:

"This is a time of national danger. We are facing a relentless enemy who must be fought by united action of this country.

"Morrison began his speech by emphasizing the gravity of the situation. What Morrison has said—the challenge he has thrown out at the Government in general and the attack he has made upon them and upon me in particular, makes it graver still."

The situation, the Prime Minister went on, is "grave not because of any personal consideration" but because of the menace of Germany.

"None of us," he said, "desire to hold onto office for a moment longer than we retain the confidence of this House."

The Prime Minister's intervention was dramatic. He looked up sharply, crumbled some notes he had been scribbling, stuffed them in his pocket and, rising as if he had been propelled by a steel spring, accepted the Labor challenge in a few brusque sentences.

"It may well be that it is a duty to criticize the Government," he said of Mr. Morrison's declaration. "I do not seek to evade criticism, but I say to my friends in the House—and I have friends in the House—no government can prosecute a war efficiently unless it has public and parliamentary support.

"I accept the challenge. I welcome it, indeed. At least, we shall see who is with us and who is against us.

"I call on my friends to support us in the lobby tonight!"

Cheers rippled through the vault-like House as he took his seat.

Fifth Test During War

The vote on confidence will be the fifth test the Government has faced since the start of the war but the first under such adverse circumstances. All the others, on issues such as Labor's criticism of the Nation's organization of man power and resources and on British policy in Palestine, upheld the Administration overwhelmingly.

Lord Strabolgi, the Labor peer, told the House of Lords, meanwhile that he had informed Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax that the Labor Party did not "intend to wash dirty linen in public," but he declared the "mishandling" of the Norwegian campaign indicated there were defects "both in personnel and the methods of the Government" in its conduct of the war.

He declared that if the Chamberlain Government is not capable of drawing up plans and reversing "this setback" in Norway, "it is their duty to make way for others."

Calls for Inquiry

Lord Strabolgi declared there was no naval obstacle "whatever" to have prevented the British Navy from entering Trondheimfjord, and that it was two days before 1,500 Germans who took Oslo were reinforced from the sea.

"Our first lesson is the need for long distance fighters," he asserted.

He called for a "select committee of inquiry" to study the Norwegian campaign.

Lord Strabolgi, who was Lieut. Com. Joseph Montague Kenworthy before he was raised to the Peerage, was on the Admiralty war staff in 1916 and commanded the warships Bullfinch and Commonwealth in the World War.

He asserted that Mr. Chamberlain's "complacency" was the "besetting sin of our Nation."

The British Grand Fleet could have gone immediately to Oslofjord and driven off the lighter German warcraft in the two days between the capture of Oslo and the arrival of Nazi reinforcements, he declared.

Economic Needs Seen in Europe

MONTREAL, May 8 (CP)—Europe must be given a lasting, honest economic status that can be accepted by all the nations on that continent, Pierre de Lanux, representative of the French Ministry of Information, said in an address here.

He told the Canadian Club of Montreal that if Germany had been surrounded by a prosperous and happy Central Europe instead of small, rival economic forces the German enterprise would have lost its best chances.

M. de Lanux said that in 1919 the victors had accomplished only half of their job. But then they had left the nations of Europe to shift for themselves without any common plan, without any consciousness of their common interest, without any common leadership of any kind, the speaker said.

The result was that each nation drew on its immediate profits of independence and neglected the slower advantages of co-operation, said M. Lanux, adding that in the economic field the results were disastrous.

M. Lanux believed frontiers after the present war would have to vary little from those in 1919, and if a satisfactory status were found for the Sudeten Germans, there would not be 3,000,000 out of 300,000,000 persons who would complain they were living under foreign rule.

If Germany were given a place in the reorganization, he believed she would accept whatever conditions were imposed.

Roosevelt Talks Of Housing Plank

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, announced May 7 that President Roosevelt had authorized him to say that there would be "an extended housing plan plank in the Democratic platform" this year.

Leaving the White House after conferring with the Chief Executive, Mr. Straus also reported that Mr. Roosevelt had said that a bill pending in the House to authorize an additional $800,000,000 for the USHA program "must be passed."

But the President qualified the statement, he explained, by adding that he did not want to dictate to Congress on the amount of money involved. Several Congressmen have informed the President that $800,000,000 was too great a sum, Mr. Straus said.

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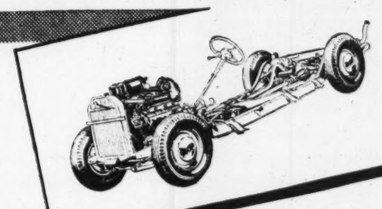

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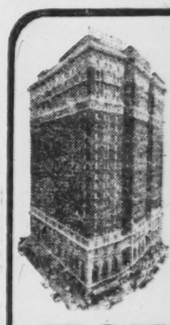

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Fascist Report Puts Italy In Pre-Belligerent Attitude

ROME, May 8 (AP)—A Fascist Senate report describing Italy's attitude toward the war as one of "pre-belligerency" rather than "non-belligerency" gave fresh support today to the growing belief that this country is only waiting for an opportune moment to enter the war.

This new statement of Italian policy tended to reaffirm previous semi-official assertions that Italy could not remain permanently out of the fight.

The report, on the Interior Ministry's budget, was prepared by Senator Maurizio Maraviglia, former member of the Fascist Grand Council and a leading agitator for Italian intervention on the side of the Allies in the World War, in which he fought as a volunteer.

Peace With Balkans

Virginio Gayda, frequently Premier Mussolini's journalistic spokesman, declared today that Italy "intends to remain in peace and friendly co-operation" with the Balkan countries.

His statement in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia was made in explaining that any British attempt to blockade Italy at Gibraltar would fail because essential supplies could be obtained from the Balkans.

"Intolerable Hegemony"

It was widely believed in Rome that Italy would like to internationalize both Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, western and eastern entrances to the Mediterranean, in the next peace treaty.

"Gibraltar and Suez," Signor Gayda said, "like other systems created by two imperial democracies (Britain and France) on the Mediterranean shores remain an ever obvious expression of an intolerable hegemony which, although it can be faced victoriously in case of war, means a regime which cannot justify itself in any way with the European order of justice and liberty for all nations."

Fascist newspapers published and thereby gave authority to a Moscow report that Italy would enter the war only if the Allies violated Balkan neutrality.

The article was reproduced from the Soviet trades-union newspaper Trud and coincided with diplomatic opinion in Rome.

"Italy's prudent position of nonbelligerency let it be supposed that Mussolini is awaiting the most opportune moment to set in motion his program and become the master of the Mediterranean," Trud said.

Italy Short of Materials

This moment, Trud continued, would be "when the belligerents exhausted their forces and the intervention of fresh Italian troops could assure the superiority of one camp over the other. It is difficult for anyone in Italy to suppose such a moment has arrived."

Trud said Italy lacked raw materials for a long war and her intervention now would fail to end the war in a short time.

Therefore, it added, talk of Italy entering the war could be considered "only a threat probably intended to prevent Anglo-French violation of Balkan neutrality which would no doubt bring Italy's immediate intervention if it came about."

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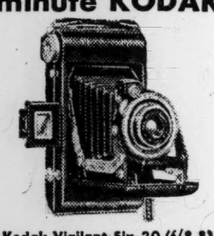

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Vocational Guidance Urged in Utah Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—As one means of handling the large army of young people completing their free school education each year, every such school should have one faculty member spending full time in the work of guiding students toward the vocational lines for which they are most fitted.

British Planes Beat Foe, Says Air Minister

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoar, Minister for Air, today told the Commons that German air losses were "three times those of Britain" in the last month of the war in Scandinavia.

In 15 hours, 30 German planes were put out of operation, the Air Minister declared, by a British squadron of 18 planes.

"Not one of the British machines was brought down in the air," he said, "but the greater part were afterward put out of action on the ground."

Describing establishment of the first British fighter airdrome on a frozen Norwegian lake, Sir Samuel disclosed that 80 German bombers had attacked it "for 15 hours."

The central question arising from the Norwegian operation, he said, was "did we underrate the power of the enemy?"

He disclosed that the damaged British planes were Gloster Gladiators based on ice of a lake a few miles behind Dombas, strategic railroad junction in Central Norway at one time held by the British.

King George VI has conferred a number of decorations on this very gallant squadron, the Air Minister said.

He admitted that the British lacked antiaircraft guns because plans were "upset" by the sinking of a ship.

"As long as we had no air bases from which our fighters could operate," he declared, "there was nothing that we could have done that we did not attempt to do during the last four weeks."

He claimed that investigation would show that there was no avoidable delay in British air operations in Norway and assured the House that where Britain had fighter planes available "we have shown how well they can cope with German bombers."

Sir Samuel admitted that the "quantity" of British warplanes was not nearly sufficient but declared their quality was "unsurpassed."

"We have to make every effort to give the Air Force many more machines than they have at present," he admitted.

He said production, already considerable, is gathering momentum.

Gibes by Nazis

BERLIN, May 8 (AP)—The House of Commons speech by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday and the address of Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial Defense Staff, to British troops returning to Britain from the Norwegian campaign were ridiculed today from German official quarters.

"If England suffered no losses," as Mr. Chamberlain had intimated, "then why did she find it necessary to withdraw?" authorized sources asked.

"If they managed to take all their material with them, how could Maj. Gen. Adrian Carton de Wiart, Commander of the Allied forces in Norway, write to the Norwegian Commander, Col. O. B. Getz, that he was leaving plenty of ammunition for the Norwegians? And how was it we found such vast stores after the Englishmen's hurried departure?"

"Apparently a premium is put on the speed with which English troops can run away from the Germans," they commented. "Then on their arrival in their homeland they are told undying fame attaches to their achievement."

Haakon of Norway Proclaims Intent To Liberate People

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (AP)—King Haakon VII of Norway, a fugitive from the German invaders of his country, has proclaimed his Government's determination "to hold out until our country is free again."

He hinted that important new help is expected.

A statement, dated "somewhere in Norway" and released last night through the Norwegian News Bureau, said in part:

"In Northern Norway we still are holding strong positions. With the help now planned, we will succeed in retaining other parts of the country.

"The superiority of the enemy in numbers and technically on land and in the air has forced our retreat.

"We have reason to believe that this soon will be changed. Our morale unbroken, I and my Government have decided to hold out until our country is free again."

The Norwegian Legation in Stockholm announced that the legation staff in German-occupied Denmark would leave Copenhagen Thursday, presumably returning to Norway.

The Swedish legation in Copenhagen will take over Norwegian interests.

California Postmaster Resigns Long Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, Calif.—After serving as postmaster here for the past 46 years—remaining in office through three Democratic and six Republican administrations—Miss Annie McMichael, resigned recently.

Appointed during the second Grover Cleveland Administration in 1893, while in her early twenties, Miss McMichael has had but one public picture taken with Postmaster General James A. Farley on the steps of the postoffice in 1937.

Britain 'Tunes In' on Arabs

Courtesy BBC

Title Heading of the Arabic Listener

New radio journal printed by the British Broadcasting Corporation to help listeners in various parts of the world, but particularly in North Africa and the Near East, who listen in to radiocasts in the Arabic tongue.

Pen Backs Up Radio in Arabia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To interest Arabs in British radio programs and counter anti-British propaganda, the British Broadcasting Corporation is producing a new radio journal in Arabic.

In the same way that The Listener, weekly journal of the B. B. C. serves to lend permanence to the spoken word by printing matter that previously has been radiocast, so will the Arabic Listener serve listeners to the radiocasts in Arabic.

The Arabic Listener is to appear fortnightly at the price of 2½d. (one Egyptian piastre) and aims at circulating wherever the Arab tongue is spoken. This means North Africa, Egypt and the Sudan, Saudi-Arabia, Palestine, Trans-Jordania, Syria, Iraq, Aden, and the Persian Gulf. Added to these will be the Arab communities in Singapore, North America, Argentina, and Brazil.

The aim is to keep Arabic listeners informed, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, put it in his message to the first issue of the journal, "of the truth of real happenings in the world."

The first issue contained a short story by a leading Egyptian novelist, Tawfik al-Hakins, an original article on Literary Criticism, an illustrated article on Moroccan history, an article summarizing recent British comment by informed writers on the progress and condition of the Arab world, and replies to questions of listeners. There also were reprints of English lessons broadcast for Arab students which have earned high appreciation.

Jackson Warns Plight Of Europe Affects U. S.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson asserted last night that "we must not close our eyes, though we stand apart, to the European situation, nor can we ignore its effect on our lives."

Speaking at a nonpartisan "home town" testimonial dinner tendered him by Jamestown citizens, the Attorney General added, "We have an interest in this world and we have some anxiety if this is to become the only nation in the world in which free system is to function."

Nazi Air Attack on Allied Fleet Told

The following description of the re-embarkation of the Allied forces from Namsos, Norway, is by an Associated Press correspondent who landed with the troops at a northern British port yesterday after being attacked by German planes which sank three Allied destroyers—the British Afridi, the French Bison, and the Polish Grom.

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—I had gone to Namsos a week ago on a reliable tip that an Allied offensive was about to begin north of Trondheim.

The next day, French troops streamed back from the front and embarked, as I later learned, the same night.

To deceive the Germans, the French had sent trucks toward the front while their soldiers, on foot, were leaving it. All the trucks were empty and, arriving at secluded spots, they were smashed, their tires slashed and their gas tanks riddled. The chauffeurs walked back, too.

Immediately after the French had withdrawn, the British received orders to proceed to the docks. Leaving behind them equipment, personal belongings, and much material which had arrived only that afternoon, the troops began embarking.

Forced March

Various regiments which had abandoned the Steinkjer front under forced march through knee-deep snow covered 32 miles in less than 14 hours.

Tired, they boarded the transports in the light of burning supplies.

Our heavily-laden ship was improperly trimmed, and we had an anxious moment when we found her nose was stuck in the mud of the fjord. Hastily herding the troops aft and ordering full speed astern, the British pulled the ship out of the mud and she joined the home-ward bound convoy.

It still was light when we left. No German planes were in sight.

Just after a breakfastless early morning departure, the first Heinkels appeared and the cannonading began. Bombs dropped all around the convoy ships, especially ours, which was the flagship.

Three more Heinkels dropped a series of chaplet bombs—small incendiary missiles—which formed a perfect spray framing the ship.

Shots Menace Ships

Fire from accompanying ships fell on either side of us, and it seemed as though they might spray our decks with falling shot. The troops were ordered inside and the doors battened.

We were paid 39 visits in all with from 15 to 20 bombs on each visit.

Our ship alone fired more than 100 three-inch shells and several thousand rounds of machine-gun bullets.

Seemingly from nowhere a dive bomber laid a perfect shot on the Bison. Returning again and again, German Junkers and Heinkels finally singled out the Afridi. Disabled and lagging, she sank, too.

As night fell, the attacks ceased.

On board, men and officers bunked where they could, mostly in corridors of what were dining rooms when the ship was in passenger service, and in the crew's quarters without water and with little rations.

The French crew, which had been away from its home port for three months, carried on almost without sleep for the entire trip of five days.

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BRINGING these children up to Borden's standards is no easy job. Everything must be right because Borden's knows that the quality and purity of the milk you drink has a lot to do with your happiness and welfare. The most unusual precautions are taken to make sure this milk is delivered to your doorstep sweet, fresh, and pure. Borden's is naturally very fussy about a thousand and one little details. We all must live up to these very high standards which Borden's has set for us. It seems a little difficult at times, but it's worth it—that's what I tell the kiddies. Borden's Farm Products.

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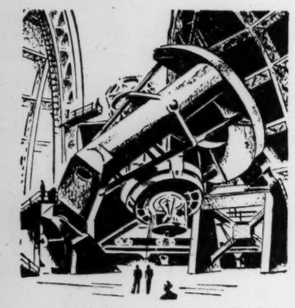
CHAMPION *of Star-Gazers*

by Westinghouse



• *It was pioneering* of the highest order—practical science guiding meticulous skill in a project with six million dollars at stake. Many of the problems were utterly unique. For instance, the midday sun, beaming through skylights, could expand a 154-ton bearing enough to upset fine calculations, so a monstrous "sunbonnet" had to be devised to shade the mounting during construction.

• *They're building* an eight-story telescope out at Mt. Palomar in California. Its mirror, as you probably know, is 200 inches across... weighs 20 tons.

This gigantic optical device has a seeing distance, in miles, of —— well, put down a 6 followed by 21 cyphers. For handy use the astronomers call that distance one billion light years.

• *But a telescope* is a great deal more than a huge mirror. Twice the size of any existing telescope this one required a mounting of entirely new design, which cast previous experience into the discard.

• *Consider* the fantastic requirements: 500 tons of steel put together to tolerances as close as two one-millionths of an inch—so rigid its 75 feet of length will not deflect more than seven hundredths of an inch—so flexible it can throw off an earthquake shock—so mobile it can be moved by the force of your breath. That is what it takes for the mounting of this telescope.

• *And of the few concerns* having resources of men, plant and equipment even to think of such an undertaking, the Westinghouse Plant at South Philadelphia was given the nod—and went to work.

• *When ready for use* this mounting will provide three observation points within its structure—one will have an automatically self-leveling floor and spectrograph table, on ball bearings. A fourth observation point beneath the floor will be air conditioned and temperature-regulated.

• *And* this entire 500-tons of mobile structure will actually be floated on oil, requiring only 1/650,000 of a horsepower to sweep it across the skies—one flea-power. We make small motors, but not that small, so a one-half horsepower motor will furnish the power.

• *This has been* a thrilling task, even for a plant capable of turning out annually a million horsepower in turbines. The inconceivable exactions of the job, the mad combination of gigantic mass with split-hair precision, imposed no unusual demands, for our own products regularly called for just such extremes of size and accuracy. We feel an inward satisfaction in the knowledge that Westinghouse standards generously encompass the decimal-to-six-points accuracy required by this champion of star-gazers.

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Latin-American Land Division Proposed by Indian Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The radical recommendation that land division on behalf of Indians be made throughout Latin America was passed at the first Inter-American Indian Congress held at Lake Patzcuaro, Michoacan. This was the outstanding resolution of a program drawn up for the protection and advancement of the 30,000,000 Indians of this continent. The land resolution marked a triumph for the Mexican delegation. Mexico assumed leadership in the Congress, attended by representatives from all American nations with the exception of Uruguay, which has no Indians.

In order to centralize Indian activities on a permanent basis, the Congress provided for a new Pan American Natives Institute, with headquarters in Mexico City.

The 10-day Congress was distinguished by the intensive work accomplished and the serious application to the problems being studied. Social events were cancelled to avoid interruption of the group conferences in which all details of the new program were worked out. The resulting resolutions laid down broad bases for a continental, rather than national, approach to the Indian question and delegates left the Congress gratified with the accomplishments achieved.

The division of large estates and donation of their lands to propertyless Indians has been carried out by Mexico in varying degrees since 1917. Recommendation that it be applied to other Latin American countries is a radical step which may meet with great disfavor in conservative nations such as Bolivia and Peru. It was proposed by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexico's left wing leader and Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, who held that the Indian cannot be considered as a serious political factor until he is a property owner. The resolution was supported by all delegates with the exception of Dr. Enrique Finot, Bolivian Minister to Mexico. The Bolivian delegate, whose country has a large Indian population, maintained a consistently conservative position throughout the Congress.

Wider Representation Sought

Second most important resolution adopted was for the wider representation of Indian communities in government through new political-territorial divisions that would grant them full representation in national affairs. This resolution reveals the predominantly political character of the Congress, which took the realistic approach toward the Indian problem in its recognition that only through the enjoyment of civic rights can the Indian become an important entity in his community and his nation.

A Peruvian proposal was adopted providing in countries where the small holdings of the Indians are not yet protected by law, that such protective measures be passed. The Ecuadorean delegation recommended that Indian communities be transformed into cooperative societies, under the technical direction and protection of the federal Government.

Increased studies of soil erosion and steps to prevent it were recommended by Dr. M. H. Bennett, head of the United States Soil Conservation Department. Expansion of irrigation and the extension of new highways and credit facilities to Indian zones were recommended by Mexico. In this connection Dr. Luis Chavez Orozco, head of the Mexican Department of Indian Affairs and President of the Congress, stated that "the experience of Mexico is important, not because we pretend to preach a lesson, but because Mexico has studied and resolved many problems which have not yet been solved in other countries."

Many resolutions for social advancement were passed, including the promotion of legal marriage among Indians, the granting of full civic rights to women as well as men and the enabling of women to own property legally, the creation of special clinics to study infirmities peculiar to Indians, special studies to be made of the vast herbal lore of the aborigines, and the calling of a Pan American linguistic congress for the study of Indian languages.

Crafts Need Protection

Special protection for Indian arts and crafts in order to insure their continued production, and efforts to find increased markets for them, were recommended. Similar protection for small industries and the development of a Council of Indian Arts were proposed and approved. These moves are designed to perpetuate the fine handicrafts of the Indian and protect them from being supplanted by rapidly encroaching machine products.

Attendance of 50 Indian delegates, representing 20 different tribes from all over the Americas, provided one of the high spots of the Congress. Many of the delegates took an active part in the Congress, through the use of interpreters, and will be able to carry back to their people first-hand reports of the program adopted for their emancipation and welfare. For the first time in the history of the Americas these 20 tribes met and co-operated, dropping ancient rivalries and prejudices, one spokesman pointed out, and their new unity is a good auguary for the future continental development of the Indian program.

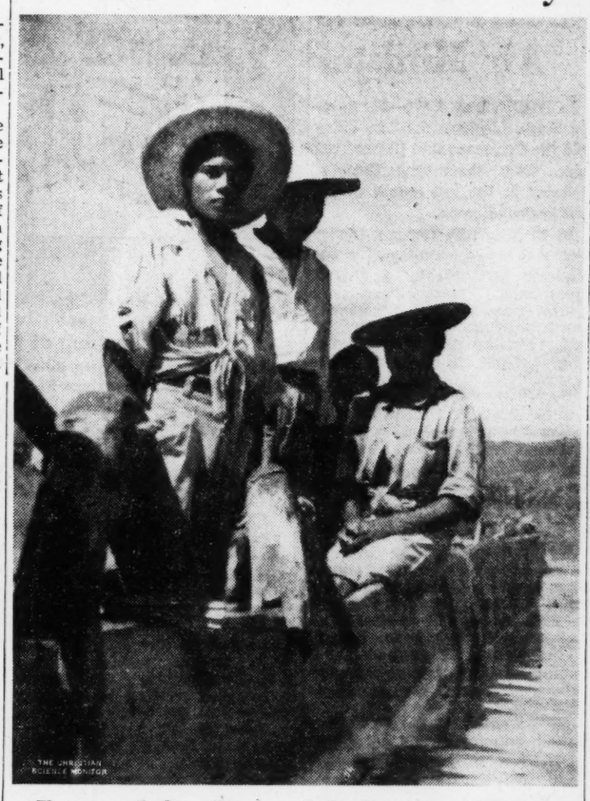
A moving ceremony held at the conclusion of the Congress was the depositing of records of the opening address made by President Lazaro Cardenas and the responses by John Collier, Commissioner of the United States Office of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Finot, representing the Bolivian Government. The speeches were both written and recorded on phonograph discs and were placed in a metal urn and deposited beneath the statue of Caltzontzin, last Emperor of the Tarascan Indians, who once ruled over the Lake Patzcuaro region.

The future of the Indian program for the social, economic and ctultural elevation of the Indian races was assured by the work of the Congress, said Dr. Chavez Crozco, at its conclusion. Working hereafter within its framework, the American governments can cooperate to solve the Indian problem, to restore the Indian to citizenship with full rights, and to abolish the concept of the Indian as "material for political speculation and a rabbit for pedagogical laboratories," as he was described by Dr. Finot.

Columbia Professorship For Smith College Dean

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University President, announced that Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Smith College Dean, had been appointed Professor of English at Columbia, effective February, 1941. She is the first woman to be named to a full professorship in Columbia's graduate faculty.

Primitive in a Modern Day



Tarascan Indian Boys on Lake Patzcuaro, Mexico

Fisher boys in primitive dugout canoe with rounded oar, similar to those used before the Conquest in 1521. These implements typify the Indians' resistance to change and insistence upon perpetuation of their customs. President Cardenas is of Tarascan origin.

Russia Shifts War Commissar Who Built Up the Red Army

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—Soviet Russia's War Commissar, Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, generally credited with a major part in building up the Red Army, has been transferred to the post of Assistant Chairman of the Council of Commissars and Chairman of a committee of defense under the Council.

As Chairman of the newly-established Defense Committee, the veteran presumably will co-ordinate and control the various branches of Russia's defensive machine.

Establishment of the Committee apparently is a nextension of the authority of the defense machine over the industrial and agricultural councils.

In Marshal Voroshiloff's place, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, Commander of the Kiev Military District in Southwestern Russia was named Commissar of Defense, and Marshal of the Soviet Union.

That military title also was given to Commander Boris M. Shaposhnikoff, Army Chief of Staff, and Commander Gregory Kulik.

The Government, through Tass, official Soviet news agency, announced that Russia's higher army officials, heretofore designated only as Commanders, will be given titles ranging from Marshal of the Soviet Union to Major-General, and naval officers of higher rank will be designated in ranks from Fleet Admiral to Rear Admiral.

Marshal Voroshiloff, convinced that Red Russia at any time could expect a war at the hands of a capitalist power or a group of powers, had organized a General Staff, had mechanized Red Army forces, had built up a large air arm and had backed such novel military ideas as parachute infantry.

The Marshal's tenure as War Commissar covered the 105-day war with Finland, concluded March 13.

Born in 1881 into the family of a railway watchman, Marshal Voroshiloff learned his soldiering when he was thrown onto the battlefield. Before that he was a mine boy, shepherd, farm-laborer, factory-hand, revolutionist, and many times political prisoner.

He was considered the ablest commander to emerge from the Russian civil wars and was promoted to increasingly important posts.

At the end of the Finnish war, it was reported that new Russian fortifications along the Finnish border would be known as the Voroshiloff Line.

Sabotage Denied

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 8 (AP)—The official Finnish Press Bureau today denied a Moscow assertion that industrial property in territory ceded to Soviet Russia had been sabotaged in violation of the peace treaty with Finland.

The Russian accusation, printed yesterday in the Communist organ Pravda, brought immediate speculation as to its possible significance.

Finns said that relations with Russia had been returning steadily to normal and they were at a loss to explain the Pravda article, which held Finnish military authorities responsible

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—Moscow diplomatic quarters showed great interest in allegations by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda yesterday that Finland "impudently wrecked" industrial properties in areas ceded to Russia by the treaty of March 13.

The Soviet Foreign Office and other Government sources, however, would not comment on the Pravda assertions that Finland had violated the peace treaty by sabotaging a huge paper plant which Pravda called the "Pearl of the Karelian Isthmus" and other manufacturing enterprises in Kersholm, Kharlu, Ljaskela, and Enso.

Neither Pravda nor any other Russian source mentioned any possible Soviet action as a sequel to the charges.

Pravda contrasted what it said was a scrupulous Russian observance of the letter of the treaty in leaving Petsamo and other relinquished places with the alleged Finnish action in wrecking or removing irreplacable parts of machinery in several factories and power stations.

The paper said the Russians even replaced broken windows and swept the streets before they returned Petsamo to the Finns after the war.

Swedish Swing to Russia; Pact With Finns in Plan

Continued from Page 1

Baltics constitute the one quiet corner in volcanic Europe. Under the circumstances it is clear why Sweden, faced with the choice between German domination and gravitation toward Russia, might choose the latter as the lesser evil.

At the same time Sweden's own geographic position and nearness to Germany would serve to counterbalance any too great extension of Russia's influence in its direction.

Negative Position Given

It is interesting to note a change in Sweden's relations, not only to Russia but to the Baltic States, which contrasts strongly with the negative position Sweden adopted last autumn when the Baltic States were forced to sign their pact with Moscow.

This change is reciprocated, and yesterday papers in Tallinn, Estonia, for example, carried articles predicting closer co-operation between the Baltic States, Sweden and Finland, and Russia. It is stated in Tallinn that when Soviet Russia discussed Swedish neutrality with Berlin the Russians stressed that Sweden's position differs radically from that of Norway and Denmark, and that because of Sweden's geographic position on the Baltic Sea that nation must henceforth be considered as a Baltic State—particularly since the Scandinavian bloc "no longer exists."

The same views, only less outspokenly, are expressed by the Leningradskaja Pravda, a leading Leningrad newspaper.

One development that has an important bearing on the future development of Swedish-Soviet relations is a remarkable improvement which has taken place in the relations between Finland and Soviet Russia in the past weeks. All outstanding questions regarding the demarkation of the frontier, exchange of prisoners, and other points appear to have been settled in an amicable spirit, due largely to the efforts of Juhu Paasikivi, Minister to Moscow, a diplomat toward whom the Soviets have always had warm feeling.

Indeed the Russian press has on several occasions remarked that had negotiations last fall been left in his hands there would have been no war. In many other ways the Russians have sought to reconcile Finland.

The Finns themselves, despite the bitterness caused by the war, their sacrifices, and loss of territory, are coming to blame the Germans more than they do the Russians—they abhore the false friend more than the open foe. In this their view seems confirmed by the German radio which yesterday listed the peace in Finland among recent German successes.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Needy To Aid More Needy Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—In moving statements which revealed their deep awareness of distress at home and abroad, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman urged officers of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief today to tell and retell the full story of Europe's needs and at the same time to assure Americans that American help in binding the wounds of Europe will not add to hardships at home.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Governor Lehman spoke at the meeting of the National Board of Directors of the Fund. Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett, Assistant General Chairman, Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., Executive Vice-Chairman; Col. William J. Donovan, President of the Fund; Maurice Fate, Vice-President of the Commission for Polish Relief, and Maj. William J. Walsh, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Fund, reported developments in the nation-wide drive to raise $1,000,000 for aid of victims of the German occupation of Poland.

Need of Support

Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the need of winning support of Americans who themselves were in difficult circumstnces. This could be done, she said, by assuring the people of this country that their needs were not being pushed aside to fill the needs of foreign peoples.

"Many Americans, when they read of things being done for other nations, feel that it adds to their hardship," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "and I have been thinking a great deal lately how we can make people realize that we are not forgetting our own people, but have an understanding nation that is trying to co-operate to solve basic problems, whereas in many other nations anything and everything constructive has had to come to an end. The one thing which is an actual fact for them is war and oppression.

"If we can bring home to our own people and help them to see that every little thing that we can do is not only a contribution to alleviating the suffering in the world, but is a contribution to the effort to return the world to sanity, then eventually we will reach a better solution of all the difficulties which we as a world face today.

"We seem to be the Nation best fitted to give assistance," Mrs. Roosevelt continued. "I think perhaps with that realization we will get more whole-hearted support, not only for the Polish people, but for all the other people who need our help until the day when again the world starts to reconstruct the economy which makes it possible for people to live with decency and with hope."

At least the American people have hope, Mrs. Roosevelt said, adding that "if we can get that across, I think they will be far more ready to help in every way they can."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was heartened by reports which indicated that practical obstacles in bringing aid to destitute Poland were at last overcome.

"I understand that all the agencies are co-operating together now and that it is possible to reach people that at first could not be reached at all," she said. "My friends, the Quakers, were telling me that they had considerable difficulty at first in getting any assurance they could help the people as a whole without any discrimination against some, but at last they have succeeded in achieving what we in America want to do—to see that our help goes to all suffering people."

Tribute to Paderewski

Mrs. Roosevelt voiced the hope that the fund would have widespread support throughout the Nation and paid tribute to Ignace Paderewski, who, she said, stood for the type of freedom and of government which we in this country understand.

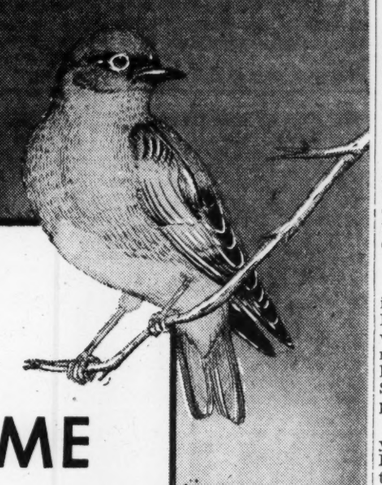
Governor Lehman saw the work of the Committee not merely as a drive to raise funds to mitigate suffering and need of the people of Poland, but a task of "further significance" to Americans.

Capital's Spring Is Here —Garden Parties On

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—It's officially spring in the capital, for the White House garden parties have begun.

Mrs. Franklin D. Rooseveit was hostess yesterday to 1,800 women executives of the Government. They walked among the formal gardens, listened to the red-coated Marine Band, and were served lemonade and cakes under red and white striped marquees.

As essential to Spring as robins and bluebirds



PAINT UP AND FIX UP YOUR HOME

Springtime is recreating time. All out-of-doors becomes more livable—more enjoyable—as it assumes new forms, new hues, and a new freshness. So, too, will our homes become more livable—more enjoyable—if we will but act to increase their beauty and their capacity to serve, and freshen them with renewed color.

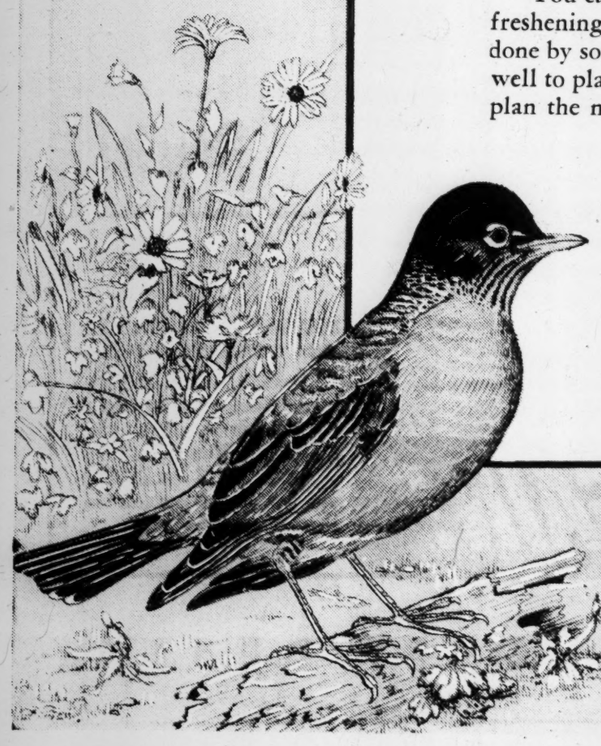
Do it yourself, or call in an expert to serve you.

Homes respond to loving thought—they bloom, and radiate comfort and cheer in proportion to the effort made to care for and improve them.

An added room here, a new porch there, fresh wallpaper, a straightened chimney, a modernized bathroom, refinished woodwork or furniture, a new roof—there is a multitude of ways by which we can make our homes more attractive and enjoyable.

You can do many things yourself by way of repairing or freshening up your home, or you may prefer to have the work done by someone professionally proficient. In either case it is well to plan ahead—plan what you wish to accomplish, and plan the necessary expenditure.

Hardware and paint men, and building supplies dealers are among the advertisers using The Christian Science Monitor who will gladly help with suggestions and figures. Painters, masonry experts, carpenters, roofers, metal workers and paperhangers also offer their services through advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.



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Saskatchewan Farm Wife Only Woman in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—From a lonely and isolated farm far up in the forest lands of northwestern Saskatchewan comes Canada's only woman member of the new Parliament which convenes May 13.

She is Mrs. Dorise W. Neilson, farm wife and mother of three children, who defeated her only opponent, a veteran Liberal, in the North Battleford riding by a majority exceeding 1,100 in the March 26 election.

Her election in this far north riding of Saskatchewan, which stretches to the boundary of the Northwest Territories, assures her of the place occupied in the last Parliament by Miss Agnes Macphail, United Farmers' of Ontario—Labor member for Grey-Bruce, Ontario, who was defeated in the election. Mrs. Neilson's election was one of the outstanding features of the federal vote in Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Neilson lives near Norbury, a little settlement buried in the bush country, off a railway or a traveled highway and even miles from a telephone.

Born in England

She was born in London, England, where she gained elementary and high school education. For two years she taught school in London, after graduating from St. Mary's Art Academy.

In 1920 Mrs. Neilson migrated to Canada and, through the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, was appointed to a school teacher's post in the settlement at Norbury.

From 1930 onward, Mrs. Neilson took an interest in politics. In the 1930 federal campaign she worked in a minor role. Then, in the 1935 federal election, she was actively engaged in campaigning for a candidate of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's Socialist party.

Federation Officer

In 1937, Mrs. Neilson was elected Vice-President of the provincial C. C. F. constituency organization for Meadow Lake and organizer of its women's clubs.

Shortly afterward, she became a member of the Saskatchewan C. C. F. provincial executive.

Then, late in 1938, there arose in North Battleford federal constituency a movement to amalgamate all anti-Liberal forces, particularly the left wing ones, into one organization under a Unity banner to oppose the Liberal candidate in the federal election

This Unity movement was vigorously opposed by the C. C. F. organization, to which Mrs. Neilson belonged. And upon this issue, Mrs. Neilson severed her connection with the C. C. F. and threw her whole effort behind this Unity movement.

In 1939 at a convention of the Unity forces, she was chosen Unity candidate for North Battleford. It was under this banner that she fought the 1940 election and won the seat.

War Aides Call on Prime Minister

© International

Three Vice-Chiefs of Staff After Their First Cabinet Meeting

The new British Vice-Chiefs of Staff were named to take some of the overflow of work and responsibility from the shoulders of the regular Chiefs of Staff. At the left is Gen. John C. Dill. He is followed by Vice-Admiral T. S. V. Philips and Air Marshal R. E. C. Peirse. They are leaving Prime Minister Chamberlain's official residence, No. 10 Downing Street.

Lansbury Led Campaign For World Peace

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—George Lansbury, who passed on here yesterday, since his resignation from the leadership of the Parliamentary Labor Party in protest against economic sanctions applied to Italy in the Ethiopian conflict, had been a self-appointed international apostle for peace in a world on the verge of war.

In pursuit of this cause, which he embraced without reservation at an age when most men seek repose from their labors, and after a long career fighting for the rights of labor and the poor, he conferred with the highest officials of most of the major nations of the world—including President Roosevelt, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler.

The Reichsführer, he said "could be made to see reason and to act wisely—if handled the right way." He even obtained from Herr Hitler a statement that Germany would sit in a world conference provided a great power would call one, though Germany later hedged the question.

No Justification

War, said Mr. Lansbury, was a crime against God and humanity which could not be justified by any reason under the sun.

Before Sept. 1 of last year he wired Joseph Stalin, Herr Hitler, Pope Pius XII and President Roosevelt urging them to find some escape from the threatening war.

During the 80's, Mr. Lansbury, who was then in the lumber business, saw the neglected condition of workhouses and was elected to the Borough Council on a pledge to ameliorate conditions. He began with the local workhouse, which he found to be giving bad food to the inmates, had the officers impeached. Later he persuaded the Government to appoint a royal commission on the institutions generally.

The Prince of Wales, later to be Edward VII, attended meetings of the commission and was instrumental in getting the Lansbury reforms put through.

Backed Women's Suffrage

When the women's suffrage issue came up shortly before the war of 1914, Mr. Lansbury was so ardent an advocate of the women's cause that, along with many of the women leaders of the cause, he eventually found himself in jail. He was arrested and jailed a second time later on when in 1919, as member of the Board of Guardians of the London Borough of Poplar, he refused to impose the high rates necessary for relief work in the Borough and was instrumental in forcing the more wealthy London boroughs to share the burdens of the poor ones.

When Ramsay MacDonald headed the second Labor Cabinet in 1929, Mr. Lansbury became First Commissioner of Works. His greatest accomplishment in this office was to change arrangements of the four central parks of the City, Green Park, St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, which brought children of the slums to play in them. "Keep Off" signs and other prohibitions were removed in the interests of young footballers and swimmers.

With the end of the MacDonald Ministry, Mr. Lansbury became leader of the Opposition in Parliament until his resignation on the sanctions issue.

Mr. Lansbury founded the Daily Herald, the major Labor paper in England, but resigned from its staff in 1931 and was subsequently the author of a number of books on social themes.

The concluding item in his biography in Who's Who read: "teetotaller, nonsmoker, twice in prison."

Three Mercantile Ships Added To Toll of Air and Sea War

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Three ships were added today to the list of victims in the sea and air warware in the North Sea.

The Norwegian High Command in a communiqué relayed here from somewhere in Norway by Reuters, British news agency, said six persons were killed, including the Captain and two women, in the bombing and machine-gunning of the 316-ton Norwegian passenger steamer Folden.

The Swedish steamer Monark, 1,786 tons, in charge of a German prize crew, was reported from Stockholm to have been torpedoed by a British submarine.

Five members of the prize crew were taken aboard the submarine and two others were saved in lifeboats.

The Monark had been at Bergen, Norway, and was seized by the Germans at the start of the invasion.

[Stockholm dispatches did not explain the presence of the German prize crew aboard the Monark.]

A dispatch from Dunkirk, France, said the British collier Brighton, 5,359 tons, was sunk off that port following an explosion. All of the crew of 34 were saved, though 10 were injured in the blast.

Danish Cargoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—A request that the Department of State obtain immediate release of Danish vessels carrying cargoes of American imports from the Orient to the United States which were forced into neutral waters as a result of the British decision to treat the Danish vessels as enemy craft was addressed today to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by Black and Yates, Inc., of 157 Varick Avenue, Brooklyn, American importers of Philippine mahogany.

The request was contained in a telegraphed protest to Mr. Hull against British naval interference with American cargoes in Danish bottoms. The complaint said that the delay of American cargo and loss to American importers was "substantial"—and that the company was but one of the many American shippers and importers seriously affected and now making protest to the State Department against "interference by British authorities.

"The holding up of American cargoes will result in heavy losses to American manufacturers who have contracted for this material from purchasers and also in the closing of some factories, throwing thousands of men out of work, as a result of the nonarrival of this raw material," the protest declared. "In addition, certain purchases made by the United States Navy Department on contract from buyers of this material are in jeopardy as a result of the holding up of these cargoes."

The company said that two of the vessels held up were the Anna Maersk and the Niel Maersk, delayed at Cristobal, Canal Zone, and the Philippines, respectively.

Swedish Ships

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Only one of five heavily-laden Swedish freighters which left New York together for Göteborg 11 days before the German invasion of Norway and Denmark has reached its destination, British shipping operators said today.

Furness, Withy & Co. said the 3,145-ton Vingaren arrived at Göteborg May 3 after feeling its way through mine-infested waters and escaping naval battles.

The Blankaholm, 2,845 tons, Ragnhildsholm, 2,188 tons, and Vasaholm, 4,712 tons, put into English ports for refuge, the company said.

A fifth, the Trolleholm, 7,047 tons, returned to New York April 25.

The ships loaded cargoes at eastern United States ports.

Wang Regime Gives Gesture To Idle Capital in Nanking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Whatever differences of opinion may manifest themselves among the constituent elements of Wang Ching-wei's new Nanking regime, on one point there is apparent harmony. That is on the matter of raising funds. Similar harmony prevails among the Japanese who sponsor the new group.

Aside from more taxes, which under present depressed conditions cannot yield much, there are two tempting sources of revenue. One is "idle capital" secluding itself within the foreign areas of Shanghai. The other is foreign enterprise.

Nanking's propaganda expert turned Finance Minister, Chow Fu-hai, lost no time after inauguration of the new "puppet government" before he set forth financial policies designed to reassure unemployed money. Remarking that "the most urgent duty is to enrich our national treasury as well as improve the livelihood of the people," he indicated that the idle capital at Shanghai—greatly increased by hinterland influx of native banks and population—should be "distributed and utilized by special arrangement."

Confiscation Continues

Unfortunately it appears a little difficult to provide convincing assurance that the factors which drove such capital into refuge behind the foreign defense forces have in any degree ceased to operate.

There have been promises that the Japanese policies of confiscation of Chinese property, whether held by individuals or, as in the case of the railways, by the Chinese Government would cease. But it appears that confiscation either outright or slightly disguised is still the rule. Third party interests are still being overridden with the support of Japanese military force. Even the Japanese themselves cannot conduct their business affairs without a degree of control by the Nipponese armed forces.

Mr. Chow has a number of ideas which are by no means new and which sound good on paper. He spoke out for "stabilization of the financial system," he urged unification of the various currencies now circulating in this part of China. He advocated decrease in the miscellaneous taxes now imposed by the various provincial and local authorities, to be followed by their eventual abolition.

Facilitation of Transport

Readjustment of international trade to secure balance of international payments was also proposed as well as facilitation of goods transports. Price control to aid the livelihood of the people, and improvement of farm production with the aid of relief measures were advocated.

Most important perhaps was a pledge that the credit of national loans and bonds was to be firmly maintained by acknowledging and redeeming the existing loans and bonds of the National Government "after careful examination."

All those things will meet with popular approval—but in view of the record thus far, observers will wait for actual performance. Mr. Wang's regime starts under the handicap of its obvious subservience to forces which have hitherto prevented any of the previous "puppet" groups from implementing even the most elementary and obviously needed reforms in the chaotic conditions existing in the Japanese-occupied areas.

Some of the proposals, such as those relating to finance, split on the rock of the Japanese Army's conviction that it knows more about money and banking than the economists and bankers, the Japanese included. Everyone wants to promote international trade and to reduce taxes, but these problems have proved "stickers" for considerably wiser and stronger heads than those in Nanking now.

Price control has been tried in North China and the chief result has been to drive necessities off the market.

Farm relief would bring returns in the long run, but it costs money immediately and policies of the Japanese have not been long range. The "cash-in-now" attitude thus far prevailing will have to change before confidence is likely in either local or foreign quarters.

U. S. Fleet Ordered to Stay On Duty in Hawaiian Waters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—The United States again moved to the forefront of the tense international stage today as the Navy Department tersely announced that the United States Fleet would remain in Hawaiian waters indefinitely instead of returning to its West Coast bases as is customary after termination of its regular maneuvers.

This move affects virtually the entire United States Fleet since only the limited Atlantic Squadron and a few units on special duty are not in the Pacific.

Although the Navy limited its explanation of the decision to stating that the Fleet would undergo "further tactical exercises," the move is seen here as linked to the recent American warning to Japan to respect the integrity of the Netherlands Indies.

President Approves

Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said today that President Roosevelt, when informed that Admiral James O. Richardson, in charge of the Fleet, desired to prolong maneuvers, gave his instant approval. Since the prolongation of maneuvers, especially in waters that might become troubled, is an unusual event, the President's quick approval is held to heighten its international effect.

At the same time, James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, and Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the World War Industries Board, warned the United States that "there would be greater danger to this country if Germany is victorious," and that this Nation should take immediate steps to strengthen its defenses.

Mr. Gerard, in a statement that was lent importance by the fact that it was given to the press upon leaving a conference with President Roosevelt, said "we cannot let Germany win the war" as a German victory would open the way for vast German intrigues throughout Latin America.

Recalling the existence of large German colonies in several Latin-American countries, the former Ambassador is quoted as warning that "a victorious Germany's first attempt would not be an attack by ship and air against New York.

"It would be an interior movement in the southern part of Brazil, probably overflowing into Argentina, with one in Mexico later," he continued. "The Germans are making enormous endeavors in Mexico as are the Russians. The same is true in much of Latin America. I think the Soviets are most active in Mexico and the Germans in Brazil and Argentina."

Turning from Germany to the United States, Mr. Gerard called for more American airplanes, pilots, and antiaircraft guns. At the same time, he gave the highest possible praise to President Roosevelt's foreign policy, giving it a grade of "A to the N'th degree and starred."

Guard Against Profiteers

Mr. Baruch's advice was contained in a letter to Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Appropriation Subcommittee studying the regular Army supply bill, and called for the formation of a body to guard against war profiteering and to work out plans for the orderly conduct of war.

Advising the War Department to issue more "educational" orders to manufacturers whose plants would be called upon to manufacture war materials in time of hostilities, Mr. Baruch warned that "if we do not learn how to do these things now, we will be caught in a jam if we are ever forced to."

The Navy's decision to remain in the Middle Pacific is given particular significance here in the light of European reports that the Netherlands has cancelled all Army leaves, presumably against a German invasion.

Since Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita declared some weeks ago that in the event of the Netherlands' involvement in the European war, Japan might be forced to place its East Indian colonies under Japanese "protective" custody, the retention of the American Fleet off Hawaii is seen as reminding Japan that Cordell Hall, Secretary of State, had declared that any such Japanese move would be construed as a menace to vital American interests.

Observers recalled that a little over a year ago the United States took somewhat similar action when it ordered nearly 100 warships, then stationed in the Atlantic, to return immediately to the Pacific. At that time, the action was widely interpreted as a warning to Japan not to attempt to capitalize upon the tense European situation which followed the German seizure of Bohemia-Moravia.

The lateast move, if it succeeds in its alleged purpose of preserving quiet in Far Eastern waters, will be of immense benefit to Great Britain and France, it is pointed out. Having received an admitted setback in Norway and with Italy believed to be leaning dangerously near the German camp, the Allies would be ill-prepared to resist any Japanese move in the Far East, no matter how great the threat to vital British and French interests. Thus the United States, while seen as protecting its own interest in a preservation of Asiatic status quo, is also seen as giving needed help to the Allies on one of their most exposed flanks.

Sinking a Myth

MONTREAL (CP)—Signalman Alfred Vezina of Montreal, serving aboard H. M. S. York, is convinced the Germans are pretty good at propaganda.

Such was the opinion expressed in a letter received during the week end by his father. It was written aboard the York and dated April 21, eight days after the 10,000-ton cruiser was reported by the official German news agency to have been sunk before Trondheim following an attack by German bombers.

"A short time ago we heard on the wireless that our ship had been sunk, and it sure did seem funny when we were still steaming around the ocean," wrote Mr. Vezina.

Immigration Flood Forecast

OTTAWA (CP)—A spurt in immigration from Europe to Canada and other nations of the Western Hemisphere when the war ends is foreseen by Frederick C. Blair, Director of Immigration.

In an interview, he said he felt that two great conflicts, in a single generation could not but lead many peace-loving folk in Europe to seek haven for their families in the Americas.

Meanwhile, however, figures for immigration from Europe into Canada have dipped sharply compared to the prewar period. Figures for 1940 to date are not available, but Mr. Blair calculated that arrivals in Canada from Europe this year are only one fifth as great as in 1939.

Immigration from continental Europe has shown large decreases in the first three months of this year while arrivals from Britain and the United States have increased.

Lack of shipping space has made it difficult for refugees and other travelers to cross the Atlantic. Exchange control regulations in European nations make it impossible for persons to leave with their money.

For these reasons, despite the offer of Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario to settle thousands of Finnish people in northern Ontario, no flood of applications for entry has come, Mr. Blair said.

Canada offers no obstacle to entry of immigrants of good character, except that the Dominion wants assurance the immigrant will not become a public charge.

U. S. Seeks Danish Cargoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—The difficulties facing American commerce from the war were underlined today as State Deartment officials sought an arrangement with Great Britain whereby Danish ships, laden with American imports and held either in British or neutral harbors, would be permitted to carry cargoes to this country.

According to a State Department count, some 60 Danish vessels, which had taken on loads for the United States when the German invasion of Denmark occurred, are now idling in ports throughout the world. Their holds are said to contain from 350,000 to 400,000 tons of needed foreign purchases.

With American ships barred from certain areas and with the freighters of most of the world's leading shipping nations occupied with the increased needs of the warring powers, the United States has had to rely, to some extent, upon the fleets of Scandinavia for the transportation of its imports and exports. With a large part of the Norwegian merchant marine in British hands, with Swedish freighters handicapped by Germany's occupation of Norway, and with the Danish merchant marine virtually without a country, the United States is said to be affected vitally.

The principal effect of the changed Scandinavian situation upon American commerce will make itself felt along those routes where freighters have always been scarce, such as to certain Latin-American countries.

Meanwhile, American shippers recognize that if the war extends to the Mediterranean, principally through an Italian decision to throw in its lot with Germany, American ships will also be barred from those waters, further increasing American dependency upon foreign bottoms.

Eden Gives Warning Of Things to Come

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden told a luncheon gathering today that "the war is entering upon what all can recognize as an active phase and the peoples of the British Commonwealth are now braced and prepared for the stress of a harsh conflict, which may be long." If victory is to be assured, he said, "we must not underrate the enemy's strength." We have to marshal the whole of our resources and employ them, and we have to conduct the war with all the vision, courage and resolution at our command."

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Washington Sidelances

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

"Post Meridian": "P. M.," the afternoon newspaper without advertising scheduled to make its debut in New York next month, is already having trouble with its name. After a long conversation with the telephone company, Kenneth G. Crawford, who has left the New York Evening Post to become P. M.'s Washington correspondent, thought he had overcome the company's reluctance to list the paper merely by initials, since that is all the name it has.

A friend tried to call. "Information" insisted there was no "P. M." listed. "Do you have a Mr. Crawford?" persisted the friend.

"Yes," came the reply, "we have two new Mr. Crawfords, K. G. Crawford and P. M. Crawford."

The company finally compromised and has now listed the new publication as "P. M. newspaper."

Internationalist: Mrs. Roosevelt was telling a group the other day what she thought "we" can do to work toward a more permanent peace.

"When you say 'we'," asked a reporter, "do you mean the United States?"

"Oh, no," replied the President's wife. "I never think of the United States as 'we.' I always think of 'we' as all the nations of the world."

* * *

Leaning Over Backwards: A friend of ours ran into Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now Chairman of the Interdepartmental Health Committee, in the public stenographer's office of the Carlton Hotel the other day, dictating the speech she was to make before the Democratic women's caucus here last week end.

Since it was a political speech, Miss Roche felt, she really should not call upon a Government stenographer to take it down.

It is reported that the eight Cabinet members who also spoke during the institute were not so conscientious.

* * *

Installment Vacations: Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull have gone to Atlantic City, N. J., to finish their vacation so rudely interrupted by the German invasion of Norway.

Not since he became Secretary of State has Mr. Hull had any real vacation. It always has been catch-as-catch can. And then only because Mrs. Hull insists that he forget his job for a few days, they pack off to a resort hotel where they are within easy reach of telephone calls from Washington. A few turns around the putting green are the limit of the Secretary's activity on such trips.

* * *

Energetic "Daisy": The Saturday Evening Post editor who ordered an article on Mrs. "Daisy" Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, complimented the author on the feeling of energy she had succeeded in getting into it. "And I should know," he told her. "Last time I visited her in Washington, she made me pull weeds all afternoon."

Saroyan Prize Stands in Face Of Rejection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The award of the Pulitzer Prize for drama to William Saroyan for his play, "The Time of Your Life," stands "as an accomplished fact and becomes part of the permanent record," Frank D. Fackenthal, Provost of Columbia University, who announced the awards on May 6, declared today in reply to the author's refusal to accept the prize award of $1,000.

In spite of Mr. Saroyan's declination, a check for the amount will be sent him by the University at the end of this week. Even if he rejects the check, his name will go on the records as the 1940 winner of the Pulitzer Prize for drama, Mr. Fackenthal said.

Mr. Saroyan acknowledged the award and presented his rejection of it in a telegram to the University from San Francisco, Calif.

"Thank you very much for the telegram and for the honor its message places on my play, 'The Time of Your Life,'" Mr. Saroyan said. "I announced publicly four or five or six or seven weeks ago that in the event my play was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, I would have to reject the award inasmuch as I do not believe in prizes or awards in the realm of art, and have always been particularly opposed to material or official patronage of the arts by government, organization or individual, a naïve and innocent style of behavior which, nevertheless, I believe, vitiates and embarrasses art at its source.

"More specifically I have always been opposed to such patronage of an art of which I happen to be personally capable. I trust that this was 'phoned to the Pulitzer Board of Judges, as the announcement was made with the intention of avoiding embarrassment for the Board and myself. Inevitably a work of art has a life in reality of its own, a part of its creator, and I am, therefore, powerless to deny the work whatever distinction the Pulitzer Board has given it. I regret, however, that I cannot accept anything else."

Mr. Fackenthal said the University respected Mr. Saroyan's attitude as an author towards awards of this nature, even though it does not share it.

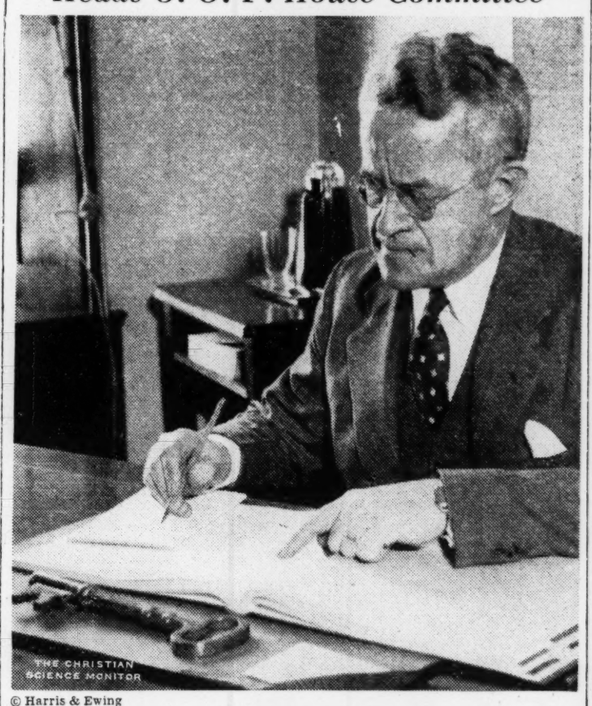
"We hope that in spite of your general feeling concerning prizes you will find real satisfaction in the distinction which your play has received and in the general approval which the public has given to the award," he replied to Mr. Saroyan's message.

Tarkington Gets Purdue Degree at His Home

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8 (AP)—Academic precedent was broken yesterday as Booth Tarkington received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Purdue University, where he once studied for two years.

The author could not go to Lafayette to take the degree. So President Edward C. Elliott came here to confer it on him in his home.

Heads G. O. P. House Committee



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Representative J. William Ditter

Of Pennsylvania, who has been named chairman of the House Committee of the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia. Representative Ditter, whose home is in Ambler, Montgomery County, has served in the Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Congresses.

Norris Scores FBI Methods, Senate Chamber Deserted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Standing in a lonely Senate in which at times there were only three other members present, but with galleries at all times crowded with bright, inquisitive faces of visiting high school boys and girls, George W. Norris, the liberal from Nebraska, carefully and painstakingly went over the story of the arrest of 12 Spanish Loyalist sympathizers in Detroit last December by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and concluded that it augured ill for the protection of civil liberties in America if war should bring about a wave of mass hysteria.

It was obvious that few senators cared much one way or another about what Mr. Norris said. But Mr. Norris obviously did care, and without any effort to achieve heights of eloquence, the 79-year-old veteran, who has served in the Senate for 27 years, calmly and patiently plodded through the FBI record in the case. He used his Senatorial privilege to take almost the entire day in its presentation.

In the Speaker's chair Senator Robert M. La Follette, perhaps Mr. Norris' closest counter-part in the chamber, sternly rapped for order when the chatting of others interrupted the proceedings.

Procedure Recounted

The story Mr. Norris told was of 12 Americans awakened from their beds in Detroit at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, handcuffed before they were dressed, permitted to dress by removing one handcuff at a time, refused permission to get in touch with wives or relatives, padlocked to a chain, driven 20 or 30 miles to court, harried by constant questions all day, permitted to see a single lawyer for a few minutes in a room full of armed FBI agents, and then, ultimately had their cases dismissed by a change of administration in the Justice Department at Washington.

The charges against the 12 were that they had violated Federal law by enlisting men for military service in Loyalist Spain. The group consisted of 11 men and one woman.

Mr. Norris explained that there was no disagreement as to the facts, for the head of the Justice Department's Civil Liberties section, Henry A. Schweinhaut, issued a 17-page report covering the story of arrests, concluding that the conduct of the FBI agents was not subject to "justifiable criticism," a conclusion in which Attorney General Robert Jackson joined.

Significance Disputed

The disagreement, Mr. Norris explained, was not over the facts, but over the significance of the facts. Mr. Norris argued that the raid constituted an invasion of civil liberties and human rights. He made plain that if America should be drawn into war emotionalism he would make the same inflexible protest in behalf of his version of civil liberties in any or all circumstances, come what may.

The FBI began its inquiry into the Spanish enlistment cases in February, 1938, and held the matter in abeyance for almost two years, the Senator recalled. Then when the new Attorney General, Frank Murphy, ordered the cases to be hurried to the Detroit grand jury, secret indictments were returned Feb. 3, and the raids followed on Feb. 6. Two weeks later, the cases against all 12 defendants were dismissed on orders of Mr. Jackson, who had been made Attorney General when Mr. Murphy was elevated to the Supreme Court.

"I think the methods employed by the FBI constitute a serious danger and they ought to be corrected and corrected now," Mr. Norris declared. "If continued," he added, "they mean the destruction of human liberty in the United States."

WPA Men Get Jobs At Land Clearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Approximately 1,090 WPA workers cut from the rolls in May in compliance with a reduction ordered in the State's quota, will find immediate employment on the Santee-Cooper land clearing project, State Administrator Lawrence M. Pinckney announced here. The May quota for South Carolina is 32,600 workers, of which number 4,900 will be on the clearing work in the Santee-Cooper basin. There were 3,810 men engaged in that task on April 24, leaving 1,090 to be added.

In the first quarter of this year, 4,989 WPA workers have voluntarily left their jobs in the State. An additional 1,374 have voluntarily suspended connection with the WPA in the same time to take up private employment.

Six Men on Trial In Tax Evasion Case

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 8 (AP)—Terming the six defendants gamblers who formed partnerships in a slot machine racket here by agreeing to a percentage of the "take," Attorney Hugh Wilkinson yesterday challenged the Government to prove its charges that his clients evaded more than $500,000 in income tax.

Assistant District Attorney Leon D. Hubert called the partnerships "fictitiously-created" in order to evade the payment of high surtaxes from the $2,500,000 slot machine business which flourished here in 1936-37.

Those on trial are Frank Costello of New York City; Philip Kastel of Stamford, Conn., and four New Orleans residents, Jimmy Moran, Dudley and Harold Geigerman and Jacob Altman.

Willkie Urges Aid for Allies In Award Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The gold medals of the National Institute of Social Sciences for distinguished services to humanity were bestowed upon Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association: Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, at the annual dinner of the Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. William Edwin Hall presided at the bestowal of the awards.

Mrs. Catt was cited by William Jay Schieffelin, who presented the medal to her, as an "ardent champion of women's rights, whose unceasing efforts and incomparable leadership were a compelling factor in bringing about the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and one who has devoted her life unselfishly to the welfare of women throughout the Nation."

Mr. Willkie was cited by Dr. Frank Kingdon as an "outspoken defender of individual freedom and enterprise, who by his speeches and writings has made a vital contribution to the maintenancce of government under the Constitution."

Dr. West was honored for his service in building "high character in youth and in the training of better citizens through the Boy Scout organization." The Institute's medal was presented to him by Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Catt in accepting the Institute's honor, said she longed for the day when "the sexes will cease to quarrel over which should dominate and the nations will cease to make war." Dr. West characterized scouting as "the mobilization of men who care to help build a better America through better manhood." Mr. Willkie, who spoke extemporaneously, referred briefly to both national and international affairs. He held that an Allied defeat would be disastrous to democracy and free enterprise in America, and he said he hoped that within the limits of national law and with "due regard for keeping our young men out of war," the United States could materially aid the Allied cause. He deplored the view of persons who held it made no difference who won the war in Europe.

"To me," he continued, "it makes an enormous difference. First of all, it makes a spiritual difference; but more than that, if the democratic countries pass out with their way of life, we Americans will meet with a triumphant and truculent dictatorship on another field of battle some day."

Warning that when any part of the structure of freedom falls, the whole edifice tumbles, Mr. Willkie urged Americans to protect freedom of private enterprise. "When Hitler took away the freedom of business men, he took away the freedom of preachers and universities also," he declared. "There is no such thing as separation of the freedoms. They all stand or fall together. When you stop the freedom of private enterprise, you must also stop the freedom of speech, press, and meeting. There are 10,000,000 private enterprises in America which are part of our way of life. If I played an effective part in the preservation of that, I think I played a part in the preservation of all that we hold dear in this country."

Labor Conspiracy Case Brings Fines

NEW YORK (AP)—Two of the 28 defendants in the conspiracy trial involving the Atlas Lathing Corporation and Local 244, Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union, pleaded guilty May 6 in Queen's County Court and charges against the remaining 26 were dismissed by Judge Kennard Underwood.

A three-count indictment was returned against the defendants about a year ago charging conspiracy to form a monopoly, alleging they cheated and defrauded other lathing contractors by supplying inferior and inefficient labor and that they prevented other lathing companies from operating in Queens County.

William Schwartz, President of the Atlas Lathing Corporation, and Nicholas Barbera, Chairman of the Union's Board of Directors, entered guilty pleas to the charge of cheating and defrauding.

The charge of forming a monopoly was dropped some weeks ago and after the guilty pleas were entered, the Court recommended fines instead of imprisonment, and Schwartz and Barbera were each fined $50.

Traffic School at Syracuse Convicted of Mail Fraud

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—A Federal Court jury on May 6 returned verdicts of guilty against the Traffic Inspectors' Training Corporation and five of its former officers and salesmen following a trial in District Court here on charges of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud. Two other persons were acquitted by the jury which deliberated 10 hours. The company sold correspondence school courses in traffic management.

Robert J. Leamy of Oneonta, Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted the case, charged that 600 correspondence school courses were sold without graduates getting jobs, although it was claimed many of them had been promised employment.

'Stop Roosevelt' Movement Now Wholly Up to Roosevelt

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—From all the political news of the day these developments stand out:

1. So successful and insistent has become the third-term movement within the Democratic Party that only by the most forthright action can President Roosevelt avoid his own renomination. It is now apparent that it will be his without opposition; it will be his without asking; it will be his unless vigorously rejected.

That is the meaning of the latest Democratic primaries in which the President handily won California's 44 convention delegates, in which Vice-President John N. Garner received the support of his home state of Texas only upon the condition that this support should not be used to "stop Roosevelt," and in which Alabama's 22 delegates went to Speaker William B. Bankhead on the assurance that he would offer no opposition to the President.

2. The vote in California still forces observers to mark distinction between the certainty of President Roosevelt's ability to be renominated and the uncertainty of his ability to carry off another runaway election. While it was apparent on virtually complete returns today that the President's slate of delegates ran far ahead of all competition in California, his numerical majority was only three to one against the total of all opposition candidates. His majority over Mr. Garner was six to one. It is generally agreed that the only substantial Democratic opposition to Mr. Roosevelt is on the third-term issue, and the prospect that as much as 5 to 10 per cent of Democratic votes might be lost on this ground is a factor which is certain to weigh perceptibly in the President's final decision whether to run.

Dewey Gains in Poll

3. The latest Gallup poll on the relative popularity of the Republican presidential aspirants confirms the reports of correspondents who watched District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey on his latest campaign tour across the country and observed the public response to his energetic candidacy. It appeared that he was gaining strength and that the public response of his campaign was weighing heavily with Party leaders who attended his meetings and conferred with him along the way.

Today the Gallup poll shows that on the basis of present popularity with Republican voters Mr. Dewey is overwhelmingly ahead of all other contenders, and has advanced from 53 per cent in March to 67 per cent at the last of April. Thus the latest rating shows Dewey 67 per cent, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg 14 per cent, Senator Robert A. Taft, 12 per cent, Wendell Willkie, 3 per cent, Herbert Hoover, 2 per cent, and all others 2 per cent.

For the first time Mr. Willkie's popular strength as a possible candidate has been sufficient to register on the Gallup poll and while his rating is comparatively low he has immediately gone into fourth place and ahead of such Republican veterans as Mr. Hoover, Joseph W. Martin, Gov. John H. Bricker, Senator Styles Bridges, and Frank Gannett. He has, however, tremendous ground to cover if he is to overtake the present leaders.

Willkie Strong in East

Mr. Willkie showed his greatest strength in New England and the mid-Atlantic sections of the country where his vote ran as high as 4 per cent, and he showed his great weakness west of the Mississippi, where his vote ran approximately 1 per cent.

The latest returns from yesterday's primaries are as follows:

California: Apart from the Roosevelt-Garner run-off, there was no contest. The Republicans, with nothing at issue, polled lightly and elected an uninstructed slate for the Philadelphia convention.

Indiana: Representative Charles Halleck appears to have won the renomination in the Republican primary election. With about two thirds of the precincts counted, he is more than two to one ahead of Frederick Landis, a Townsend Plan candidate. The Townsendites suffered another defeat in the fourth Indiana district where they had opposed the renomination of Representative George W. Gillie, who is far ahead of all opponents.

Florida: Senator Charles Andrews is well out in front in his campaign for renomination in the State Democratic primary, but Benarr Macfadden, an anti-New Deal candidate, is making such an unexpectedly strong showing that a run-off primary may be necessary on May 28. In the 11-man race for the gubernatorial nomination Spessard L. Holland led by a comfortable margin.

South Dakota: Gov. Harland Bushfield won the Republican nomination for Governor and Lewis Bicknell, Webster attorney, is well in the lead for the Democratic nomination.

Living Standards In Virginia Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A survey of living standards in six Virginia counties, just released, says that 46 per cent of the farm families and 44 per cent of the urban families reported the value of goods and services consumed in 1935, including home-produced commodities, at less than $1,000.

The study, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in co-operation with Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., was based, the report said, on a systematic sampling of the various rural areas of Virginia.

The counties studied were Culpeper, in northern Virginia; Halifax, Prince Edward, in the middle Virginia section; Rockbridge, in the Valley of Virginia, and Wythe, in southwest Virginia.

The average value of all goods used by the 1,730 farm families in the study was $1,130, of which 56 per cent was purchased and 44 per cent was furnished by the farm. For the 761 town families, the value was $1,332, of which 86 per cent was purchased.

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P. T. A. Aim: Happiness via Character

Children's advancement on spiritual paths gets main attention at Omaha sessions.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., May 8—Action to bring about more effective character education of children through homes, schools, churches, and other community agencies is being planned for many a little town and big city as delegates to the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers here study together the convention theme: "And the pursuit of happiness."

Happiness, they are pointing out in round tables and at panel discussions, comes through moral and spiritual attainments which enable people to live harmoniously with their fellows and to express themselves constructively, and should be sought for children through such development.

Already a great deal is being done by local P. T. A.'s to encourage more attention to character education, it was shown at a conference on the subject presided over by Mrs. William A. Hastings of Madison, Wis., National Chairman of character education and newly elected Vice-President. Thirty-seven states, said Mrs. Hastings, have reported to her that their local P. T. A.'s are giving talks, holding panel discussions, sponsoring radio talks and family life institutes, and supporting movements for week-day religious education.

States Already at Work

A call for reports from the floor brought forth a procession of states in which P. T. A. groups are promoting character education. In Iowa, one delegate reported, the State Congress of Parents and Teachers employs a school superintendent to go about the tall corn State giving talks to high school students on the problems of youth. His work is bearing fruit, the delegate said.

In Nebraska, P. T. A.'s in two large cities are supporting week-day religious education. Omaha is looking forward to its first week-day program in which church and school co-operate, while Hastings has already had success with a six weeks religious summer school carried on by Protestant churches in school buildings.

Many local P. T. A.'s are finding that character training is a community job and needs co-ordinated action. To this end they are organizing co-ordinating councils which bring together heads of the many agencies concerned about youth. Mrs. L. E. Nicholson, President of the Utah Congress, showed the group a booklet on co-ordinating councils which her state group has recently published. Utah, she said, has a new law making character and temperance education compulsory, and the P. T. A. people are now working with the juvenile court judge and others to bring all groups together.

Mothers Lead the Way

Character education that does not include religious training is not adequate, a number of delegates asserted. Mrs. George E. Calvert, President of the Oklahoma Congress, said that women of her State felt that the first step was to give more thought to religion themselves and they had formed a "religious appreciation" committee.

The need of the child for moral training was brought up again at a vigorous panel discussion on the convention theme of pursuing happiness.

Paul Witty, Professor of Education at Northwestern University, a leading speaker in the panel, defined security, an essential of happiness, not as the knowledge that one possesses certain things, but the assurance "that you can adjust yourself to whatever situation comes along."

Lively discussion from the floor that followed the informal panel brought out that the audience was in hearty accord with the speaker on the main theme, although many individuals presented fresh views of their own.

Success-Worship Assailed

Discussion was stimulated by the address of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Director of the University of Minnesota's General College, who made attack on what he called "the malicious worship of success in America." The "Horatio Alger bigger-and-better-big-shot bug."

"It is highly important," he said, "that in America we recapture the concept which recognized the fundamental dignity and worth of all useful human labor."

Election returns announced last night confirmed the choices of the nominating committee which were uncontested. Mrs. William Kietzer, of Portland, Ore., accepting the presidency, said her three-year term would be devoted to implementing the findings of the January White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, to fullest ability of the National Congress of parents and teachers.

Howard V. Funk
Of Bronxville, N. Y., nominee for Vice-President of Region 1, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. James K. Lytle
Of Los Angeles, nominee for Treasurer of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Byrd Expedition Stirs Interest Of Chile's Young Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—"Go South, young man," is an injunction which has sounded more musical to the ears of Chilean youth since Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd returned from his Antarctic expedition. In emphasizing that exploration in the Far South is of interest to the New World as a whole, the American has aroused the youth not only of this country but also of Argentina to a sense of the responsibilities and privileges of their countries in this task.

It is felt here that, as Antarctica yields up its secrets and reveals its resources, the Chilean coast will become one of the main lines of approach to it, and the ports of this country will serve as important bases for supplies and for speedy communications with headquarters. Apart from the direct part Chile will probably play in the intensive development of Antarctica, a great opportunity will be afforded it of assisting research. This is considered a task worthy of an essentially maritime people like the Chileans.

The fortunes of the American expedition were followed with greater interest when two young Argentine and Chilean naval officers became the guests of the veteran explorer. The accounts these brought back from Palmer Land are expected to prove the starting point of great pioneering developments.

Lieut. Ezequiel Rodriguez, the Chilean guest on the ship Bear of Oakland, has appealed for more extensive whaling operations. He believes that, if some of the old national companies are revived, Chile can work up an annual billion peso trade, or about $35,000,000, in the southern seas. He mentioned Punta Arenas, the Magellan Strait port, as an ideal base for whaling.

Mrs. Davis to Lead Red Cross Group

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight F. Davis dropped her role of being "a very private person leading a very private life" May 6 when she accepted appointment by the Central Committee of the Red Cross as head of the volunteer service of the organization.

Mrs. Davis succeeds Miss Mabel Thorp Boardman, who has been connected with the Red Cross for 40 years and who established the volunteer organization. Miss Boardman will remain as Red Cross Secretary.

For Mrs. Davis, her new post means a return to public work after an interim of four years When she married Dwight Davis, the Coolidge Secretary of War, in 1936, she said, "I am now a very private person leading a very private life."

Prior to that time she had been active in politics since the days of the women's suffrage movement. In 1921 she was President of the Women's National Republican Club, and she also served as a member of the Republican National Committee.

Arms-Bearing Refused But Woman a Citizen

FARGO, N. D. (AP)—Judge M. J. Englert decided the Government didn't have women in mind when it included in a citizenship oath a pledge to bear arms for one's country and so Martha May Rude had her papers.

When she refused to swear to that part of the oath, a Naturalization Examiner objected but the Court overruled him. She said she'd nurse or drive an ambulance but she didn't believe she could carry a rifle or machine gun.

Salary Limit Urged in Chile For Government and Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A Chilean salary limit is proposed by President Aguirre, who has prepared a bill to that effect for the consideration of Finance Minister Pedro Alfonso. He sets the limit for a public officer at 90,000 pesos or about $3,150 a year, the existing remuneration for a high court judge. He considers this maximum adequate for private employees also.

A corporation may be given permission to pay more than this amount to executives, but the excess will rank under profits on which taxes are paid and deductions made for legal bonuses accruing to workers. In this way, Señor Aguirre believes that dividend rights of the small stockholder will also receive equal protection.

Too often in the past, he considers, company revenue has been swallowed up by big salaries and retainers which have reduced profits for taxation and distribution. He referred to the "common policy" of lavishly remunerating directors and other high employees "usually appointed by controlling stockholders."

Fair Dividends

By restricting these payments it is hoped to assure a "fair dividend" for the small stockholders and the legal bonus for workers. The Government, too, will make sure of higher taxation returns. The legal bonus is three months' salary for office workers but not for manual workers, and payment is contingent on minimum business profits assessed according to capital at stake.

Actually, the salary limit for Government officers is proposed at the existing level of 72,000 pesos, with presidential discretion to increase this, in exceptional cases, by 18,000 pesos. This extra payment already is accorded to high court judges.

In a letter to the Finance Minister, President Aguirre said that only "half-measures" had been attempted to meet the problem of reduced revenue due to "big salaries." It has become a national duty, he said, to put a limit on salaries which are out of harmony with the modest economic situation of Chile.

Existing rates of government payment yield salaries up to 120,000 pesos, added to which are bonuses and travel and other allowances. It has been agreed that no one should be paid more than a high court judge, who not only is an official of preparation and capacity, but also must sacrifice the free practice of his legal profession.

Benefit to Workers

The extra revenue resulting from the additional yield on private profits and from economies in public disbursements, will be applied to increasing the lower rates of governmental pay.

The National Manufacturers' Association, the most influential employers' organization, has protested against the presidential project. It declared that it was unjust to place public salaries on a level with other salaries, because private employees have much greater responsibility. It held that private initiative would be restricted and protested that a company should have the right adequately to remunerate meritorious workers.

Premier Proposes Reform of Debt Law

FREDERICTON, N. B. (CP)—A bill to amend New Brunswick's antiquated debt legislation has been introduced in the Legislature by Premier J. B. McNair. At present, if a judgment is obtained against a debtor and no personal property is found to cover the amount, a constable may put the debtor in jail, where he may remain one day for every dollar of the debt, but not exceeding 50 days.

The bill would make an arrest possible only if the debtor failed to obey a magistrate's order after examination of the case. Mr. McNair introduced a similar bill in 1937 and 1938, but withdrew it each time after opposition developed.

City Commission Scores Deadlock

SAPULPA, Okla. (AP)—The City Commission goes into overtime in the game of politics with the score deadlocked 5-5.

The Commission elected Otis Humes, a druggist, as Mayor but he resigned. Hudie Haston was nominated. The vote: Humes 5, Haston 5.

Warren K. Brown was renamed city judge but the vote was rescinded. Joe Rockwood was nominated. The vote: Brown 5, Rockwood 5.

But that's not all. Votes for other offices were:

For City Manager: Fred Boone, incumbent 5; Clarence Dietz 5.

For City Attorney: Dan Odell 5, T. L. Blakemore 5.

The game continues tonight.

Oil 'Co-op' Dedicated to Expanding Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILLIPSBURG, Kan.—Dedicating the first co-operatively owned refinery in the United States here May 4 Ralph Snyder, President of the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives at Wichita, Kan., poured a vial of oil from the refinery into a horse-drawn tank wagon used by the co-operative at Kirwin, Kan., to deliver refined fuels in 1906.

The $800,000 plant marks another step in the expansion of the Consumers' Co-operative Association, a regional wholesale co-operative which has grown out of a filling station established in North Kansas City, Mo., in 1929 by Howard A. Cowden. The organization of which Mr. Cowden is President now serves 450 retail co-operatives in nine states, and does a business in excess of $4,000,000 annually from its North Kansas City plant.

At the refinery dedication, Mr. Cowden said 6,021 individual co-operators and 186 locally owned co-operative retail concerns had contributed to the financing of the plant by the purchase of stock. The refinery, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, has been in operation since January; but the formal dedication was delayed until a season when weather would permit co-operative stockholders to attend from a wide area. Consumer co-operation in the Middle West is strongest in the rural areas.

The dedication crowd included persons from a dozen states and from two provinces in Canada.

Emphasis on the international character of the co-operative movement was given by the presence of Neil Beaton of Glasgow, President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, at a cornerstone laying at the refinery last fall. Before the outbreak of the European war there were negotiations, later dropped, looking to the participation of French and English co-operatives in the refinery project.

The new plant accents the fact formed the foundation for the co-operative enterprise in 1929, still form the largest share of its trade. Profits and satisfactory dividends from the original filling station provided the financial basis for the 11-year record of expansion, in which the co-operative has added groceries, paints, tractors, and other items to its offerings.

Petroleum for the refinery is supplied from oil fields in western Kansas through a 70-mile pipeline. The plant will be of special value, it is said, in reducing transportation costs of gasoline and other products in northwestern Kansas, northeastern Colorado and western Nebraska. Phillipsburg is near the Kansas-Nebraska line, about two-thirds of the way across the State from the eastern border, in an area heretofore without a refinery. Co-operative leaders assert the saving in transportation expense by the new plant will run as high as $1,000 a day.

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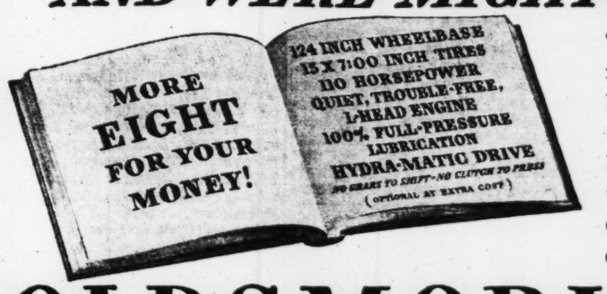

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Shawn Group Makes Final Bow—Pops Tonight—Films in Prospect

Large Audience Gives Men Warm and Joyous Farewell

Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers made their final famous gesture, the deep and gracious bows that have been a hallmark of their performances, last night in Symphony Hall, amid cries of "Bravo!" stamps, cheers, and reverberating applause.

To this enthusiastic response of a nearly capacity audience, Mr. Shawn responded with a graceful curtain speech, in which he talked as friend to friend about the achievements of the group that after seven years of cumulative success is retiring as a unit.

Working on a co-operative basis, without subsidy of any kind, earning every step of the way, Shawn told us, the men, chosen for their fine character in the first place, had never let him down. They had driven their touring trucks across miles of desert, through blizzards, encountering unexpected difficulties and overcoming all sorts of obstacles, and never missed a performance in the thousand or more they had given across the country, and always been on time. He was proud of the men, he said, but felt nothing negative in relinquishing the group at the peak of their career. The time to pluck the fruit, he added, was when it was ripe, not in the greening stage, not when it was beginning to decay.

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It is gratifying to be able to record such a warm and joyous farewell. The men had danced a happy swan song in the closing "Jacob's Pillow Concerto," in which Shawn and Jess Meeker, the company's composer-pianist, had collaborated to give a composite impression of life at their training camp in the Berkshires.

Strangely enough, this piece was more contrapuntally interesting than many of the more pretentious Shawn opuses. The lively picture of practice hours at the studio brought out leaps and turns and lifts against a background of stretches in one corner and tensions and releases in another. There were unison movements against original solos, quotations from familiar dances, as in one of the water rhythms from "Dance of the Ages," the whole deftly and charmingly presented with a casual counterpoint that was delightful in itself as well as in its associations.

For this program, under the title of "The Dome," from Shelley's lines:

> Life, like a dome of many-colored glass
> Stains the white radiance of eternity.

Shawn had assembled dances from his extensive repertoire and some that were new-made, by himself, or various group members. It began in a quiet key with a series of music visualizations to the music of Johann Sebastian Bach. These were well received, but Barton Mumaw's Bourrée from the Third Violin Sonata, which he had composed himself, brought down the house. It was a dance of utmost joy and spontaneity.

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The second section, "Remembrance of Things Past," revealed individual talents, and it is difficult to say which of the solos were more enthusiastically received. For Shawn's ever popular Flamenco Dances, encores were of course demanded. But so they were for "The Green Imp," a spritely and really witty number composed and danced by one of the later additions to the company, Sam Steen. Mr. Mumaw's performance of the sentimental "Pierrot in the Dead City" was likewise repeated by request, though his own "God of Lightning," couched in primitive terms, was far more energizing and effective. Fred Hearn's "Bamboula" (Remembrance of Early Louisiana) was beautifully composed and executed. Wilbur McCormack did his Cowboy Dance to "Turkey in the Straw," remembered from the group's first programs in Boston. The Delmar Twins (Frank and John) did "The Theban Brothers" (Remembrance of Chaironea) and Shawn's four solos based on American folk tunes and his rollicking "Pioneers' Dance" for the ensemble were revived.

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A significant and possibly prophetic item was the "Excursions Into Visible Song" from the experiment at Jacob's Pillow last summer. For these, Eva Sikelianou, American wife of the Greek poet, and herself an authority on modal music and producer of the Delphic Festivals in Greece in 1927 and 1930, had composed the vocal music, which is unaccompanied, and trained the men in the singing of it. Thus the men sang and danced a "Pyrrhic Dance: Fragments from the Spartan Poet, Tyrtaios;" sang offstage excerpts from Walt Whitman's "Song of the Open Road," while Shawn danced it solo; and the ensemble again sang verses from Isaiah 52:1-7, as they danced a deeply moving ceremonial to the words. For this the Biblical costumes had been handwoven by Mrs. Sikelianou.

Shawn's solo, "The Divine Idiot," to Scriabin's music, and "Studies in Rhythmic Form," by Mr. Meeker, were the other numbers on the program.

For the sake of record—Barton Mumaw, Frank Overlees, Wilbur McCormack, and Fred Hearn have been with the Men's Group from its inception. Frank and John Delmar, John Schubert, Harry Coble, and Sam Steen, took the final bows with them on last night's historic occasion.

Figure From 'Lights Out in Europe'

Polish peasant woman in the film coming Friday to the Trans-Lux

At the Pops Tonight

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... Richard Strauss
Czardas from "Ritter Pasman" ..... Johann Strauss
"Façade" ..... Walton
"Triana," from "Iberia" ..... Albaniz
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
(In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the composer, May 7, 1840)
Mexican Rhapsody ..... McBride
"Indian Summer" ..... Herbert
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Spring Show Of Art Club

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings and sculpture by members of the Boston Art Club are now on view in the large Art Club gallery. Included are oils, aquarelles, and pastels.

The exhibition has been well hung and each contributor is shown off to good advantage. This display is considerably smaller than its predecessors, if we remember correctly. There are comparatively few newcomers, and contributors apparently drop out from year to year. The displays remain, however, pretty much in character. There are a good many portraits, at least half of which are executed naturalistically in dark or neutral colors. There are many landscapes, the authors of which strive to depict zestfully the beauty and changing moods of nature. The artists favor high-keyed palettes, and they continue to work in the sweeping, allusive impressionistic mode.

A few painters display another inclination, towards a miniature style, neat outlines, and an almost precious indication of topographic details. Of this group R. Arcadius Lyon is an outstanding member. His fine still-life, "Flowers," painted in a decorative way, bears the imprint of thought and feeling.

Molly Luce's "Laguna Beach" is painted with a good feeling for decorative mingled with descriptive qualities. Margaret Fitzhugh Browne shows wit in her "Tea Shoppe."

There are many pleasing water colors, that of Thomas S. Baker notable for its timeliness and clear execution. The picture is called "After the Blizzard of 1940," and it shows Copley Square under the snowy blanket. Molly Ayer's "April, Faneuil Hall" is another good portrayal of a Boston street scene; this time lashing rain disturbs the calm.

Der Garbedian contributes some landscapes in oil in which the pigment is applied densely, and with sharp and dramatic contrasts. Joseph Butera's "Palmer" shows original handling in contriving atmospheric effect. He "textures" the paint by streaking and incising it. Charles Connick lets go in a color rhapsody entitled, "Memory of Spain." Other exhibitors of interest are Peter Pezzati, whose "Near the Painted Desert" is done in bright fluid reds; Marie List Kinder, who depicts "Arlington Street" at the church corner; Harold Rotenburg, Blanche E. Colman, Polly Nordell, Jean N. Oliver, Sara Gretchen Barkin, Evelyn Kroll Shindler, Rosamond Coolidge, and Isabel Russell.

There is a solitary piece of sculpture, a torso well modeled by Franz M. Denghausen.

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Wax Miniatures

Colored wax miniatures by Ruth Burke will be on view at the Old English Galleries, 86 Chestnut Street, through May 11.

This is Miss Burke's first exhibition in Boston. Although there have been other exhibitors working in the same medium few have displayed her aptitude. The miniatures portray people or dogs, and each seems to have been thought out with reference to its special character. The dogs are probably most literally recorded in the colored wax.

This process follows a usage once practiced in England and Colonial America. The modeling in wax permits articulation which is impossible in hard materials. The addition of color enlarges the possibility of achieving realism.

© Columbia Pictures

Jean Arthur and Melvyn Douglas

In "Too Many Husbands," film opening today at the State and Orpheum.

© United Artists

Brian Aherne and Louis Hayward

In "My Son, My Son," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

News of the Stage

New York

What practically amounts to a local landmark will be disappearing from the Broadway scene on June 29 when "New Pins and Needles" vacates the Windsor Theater preparatory to going on the road. In one edition or another, the I. L. G. W. U. revue has been before New York audiences since Nov. 27, 1937, and a new one is announced for next November. The tour starts on Aug. 1, in the straw hat theaters near New York, and will continue for 40 weeks, covering the country from coast to coast. Atlantic City and Brighton Beach will be the first stops. Between the local closing on June 29 and Aug. 1, the company will have a vacation.

Meantime, Labor Stage is announcing plans for the 1940-41 season. Besides the new "Pins and Needles," by Harold J. Rome and Joseph Schrank, Labor Stage plans to do "Altgeld of Illinois," by Melvyn Levy. The cast has already been picked—whether from garment workers or not the Labor Stage announcement does not say.

* * *

Come Saturday, and the World's Fair will be drawing throngs once more to Flushing Meadows. On Saturday evening three shows will be opening in the entertainment section: "American Jubilee," "Aquacade," and "The Streets of Paris."

"American Jubilee" is a musical extravaganza using American history as a background and combining song, ballet and opera. There will also be a cavalry troop. The principals include Lucy Monroe, Ray Middleton, Paul Haakon, Margret Adams, Joe Jackson, Lime Trio, and Wynn Murray. Albert Johnson is in charge of the production and has collaborated on the book with Oscar Hammerstein and Arthur Schwartz, who has also composed the score. Leon Leonidoff is in charge of staging "American Jubilee," and Catherine Littlefield is doing the choregraphy. Lucinda Ballard has designed the costumes.

"The Aquacade" is, of course, Billy Rose's water carnival, with scenery and costumes by Raoul Pène du Bois and staging by John Murray Anderson. Eleanor Holm will be the chief star of the show as she was last year.

"The Streets of Paris" is Michael Todd's condensed version of the revue which opened at the Broadway last June and ran for 273 performances. The World's Fair version will run about an hour and 15 minutes. The cast includes Abbott and Costello of the original cast, Gypsy Rose Lee, Milton Watson, Dell O'Dell, and Ben Dova.

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The cast for "Russian Bank," the new play with incidental songs by Theodore Komisarjevsky and Stuart Mims is as follows: Josephine Houston, James Rennie, Tonio Selwart, Effie Shannon, Ralph Morehouse, Jeanne Palmer, Ernestine Stodelle, Alexis Boland, Boris Bolostozky, Michael Creven, Michel Michon, and Rex Ford. Mr. Komisarjevsky is staging the play which opens at the St. James Theater during the week of May 20.

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"The Fifth Column," at the Broadhurst, is in its last two weeks. Franchot Tone, Katherine Locke, Lenore Ulrich, and Lee J. Cobb are the principals. The play was to have continued until June 1, but, according to a Theater Guild announcement, Mr. Tone is needed in Hollywood sooner than had been expected.

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Final performances Saturday are being announced for "Liliom," with Burgess Meredith and Ingrid Bergman, at the Forty-fourth Street Theater.

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Katharine Cornell began a five-night engagement in "No Time for Comedy," at the Majestic Theater, Brooklyn, last evening.

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Additional players announced for the Players' Club production of "Love for Love" include Violet Heming, Romney Brent, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and Thomas Chalmers. The opening is on June 3.

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"Too Many Girls" is assured of a run through the summer, at the Broadway Theater, according to an announcement from the George Abbott office. The show is now running at a $2.20 top. Mr. Abbott has gone to Hollywood to make the Rodgers-Hart musical into a movie and will not be back at his office until September. Desi Arnaz is the only member of the Broadway cast to help with the film version. The others—Marcy Wescott, Hal Le Roy, Mary Jane Walsh, Richard Kollmar, Diosa Costello, and Eddie Bracken—continue at the Broadway, to be joined by Mr. Arnaz as soon as he has completed his assignment on the West Coast.

Jean Arthur, Merle Oberon, Tyrone Power in New Movies

Departing from custom, the State and Orpheum will be bringing in a new pair of films today. One of them is "Too Many Husbands," a comedy with Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas in the starring roles. Wesley Ruggles directed from an adaptation prepared by Claude Binyon of a play by W. Somerset Maugham about the dilemma of a wife who discovers that through a circumstance of which she is the innocent victim she has two husbands. In the supporting cast are Dorothy Peterson, Melville Cooper, Harry Davenport, and Mary Treen.

The companion film is "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," another in the Kildare series of pictures, with a cast that includes Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, Shepperd Strudwick, Samuel S. Hinds, Emma Dunn, Nat Pendleton, Walter Kingsford, and Alma Kruger.

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At the Fine Arts

Opening today at the Fine Arts is "Marseillaise," French film, with a story about the French revolution and the song from which the picture takes its name. Jean Renoir, who directed "Grand Illusion" was in charge of the filming, and the cast includes Louis Jouvet as the Governor of Paris, Lise Delamare of the Comédie Française who has the role of Marie Antoinette, and Pierre Renoir, brother of the director, who is to be seen as Louis XVI.

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At the Metropolitan

"'Til We Meet Again" heads the pair of double features arriving at the Metropolitan Thursday. The picture was directed by Edmund Goulding, director of "The Old Maid" and "Dark Victory." The cast includes Merle Oberon, George Brent, Pat O'Brien, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Binnie Barnes, Frank McHugh, Eric Blore, Regis Toomey, and Henry O'Neill. The story is concerned with the romance between a murderer, returning to the United States to be executed, and a young woman who has been told by her physicians that she has not long to live.

The second feature on the program will be "Tear Gas Squad," a police melodrama, with Dennis Morgan, Gloria Dickson, and John Payne as the chief players.

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Paramount and Fenway

In the list of openings for Thursday is "My Son, My Son!" which has previously been seen at the Metropolitan. It is moving over to the Paramount and Fenway in company with "On Their Own," another in the series of adventures of the Jones Family. Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll, Louis Hayward, and Henry Hull head the cast for "My Son, My Son!" and Laraine Day is among the supporting players. The story derives from the novel by Howard Spring.

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At the Trans-Lux

"Lights Out in Europe," a documentary film about conditions in Europe, is scheduled for the Trans-Lux beginning Friday. The film was prepared by Herbert Kline, with photography under the direction of Alexander Hackenschmied, the Czech photographer. They are the pair who prepared the earlier film, "Crisis." James Hilton wrote the commentary for "Lights Out in Europe," and it is spoken by Fredric March. Scenes in Poland, Danzig, and in London—among them Lupino Lane leading a theaterful of soldiers in singing—are to be seen.

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At Keith Memorial

Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour are co-starred in "Johnny Apollo," coming to the Keith Memorial Thursday. The plot seems to revolve about a banker's son who becomes a gangster when his father is sent to prison. A jail break is promised among the melodramatic excitements, and there are two new songs for Miss Lamour. Among the players are Edward Arnold, Lloyd Nolan, Lionel Atwill, Charles Grapewin, Jonathan Hale, Marc Lawrence, Fuzzy Knight, and George Irving.

The companion feature will be "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read, Helen Vinson, Donald McBride, and John Archer in a story about the disillusionment of a would-be author.

Vyvyan Donner's latest Fashion Forecast will complete the program.

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At RKO Boston

George Bell's "Hawaiian Follies," which is described as a road-show from the Hawaiian Islands, will head the vaudeville program at the RKO Boston beginning Friday. George Bell is featured and there are 25 native artists. Three other acts will be included in the vaudeville part of the program. On the screen will be "So This Is London," with George Sanders, and another Hopalong Cassidy picture, "Hidden Gold," with William Boyd starred.

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At the South Station

Three films for summer tourists are included in the program of short subjects at the South Station beginning Friday. They are "The San Francisco Fair," "Province of Quebec," and "Death Valley." Among the other items in the bill will be two sports subjects, Bill Tilden's "Court Favorites" and "Tomorrow's Stars," with baseball celebrities showing technique to youngsters at Joe Stripp's baseball school. There will be newsreels, including films from the war in Europe, a Paramount Pictorial, two color cartoons, a musical comedy, and the Three Stooges.

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At the Exeter

Through this evening the program at the Exeter will include "Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine, and "The Violin" with Jacques Thibaud. Beginning Thursday and continuing for the rest of the week the pictures will be Walt Disney's "Pinocchio," and "They Came by Night," with Will Fyffe and Phyllis Calvert.

Opera Season In St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Grand Opera Association ended its short season on the evening of April 29. Only three operas were given. "Rigoletto" was presented on April 19, with Bidu Sayao as Gilda, Jan Kiepura as the Duke, and Carlo Morelli in the title role. "Carmen" was heard on April 25, with Marjorie Lawrence in the name part. Miss Lawrence, much favored for Wagnerian roles, did the part of Carmen for the first time in her career. It was a highly dramatized Carmen, but one lacking in the fire and glamour traditionally regarded as typically Spanish. It was a memorable portrait of one who knew that tragedy was inevitable. Jan Kiepura as Don José sang well, although no little hysteria went into the making of the characterization. Ezio Pinza was a superb Escamillo. The final act was enlivened with a colorful ballet by St. Louis dancers.

"Manon," with Grace Moore, was to have opened the season, but as Miss Moore was unable to be present, the production was postponed to the final date of the opera season, April 29. With a voice clear, true, and opulent, highly sensitive to every emotional implication, Miss Moore strongly impressed her art upon one of the largest and most brilliant audiences that ever crowded the Municipal Auditorium Opera House. Raoul Jobin was extremely effective as the Chevalier des Grieux. The closing scenes of Acts III and IV between Manon and the Chevalier were fine examples of operatic drama. George Cehanovsky's Lescaut and Lorenzo Alvary's Count des Grieux were distinguished by excellence in singing and acting.

All the performances were conducted by Laszlo Halasz. The effective stage settings were by a newcomer, Richard Rychtarik.

On the evening of April 27 the St. Louis A Cappella Choir, under the direction of Willian B. Heyne, presented a concert. Fine-spun pianissimos and amazing climaxes distinguished the performance. Between the two parts of the program, five chorales by Bach were played behind the scene by a quartet of trombones. Choruses from the Mass in B minor by Bach, accompanied by a chamber orchestra of 26 members of the St. Louis Symphony, constituted the second half of the program. It was in every sense an impressively beautiful concert.

Grosbayne to Conduct Harvard Night at Pops

Benjamin Grosbayne, of Boston and New York (Harvard, 1917), will appear as guest conductor of the Symphony Hall Pop Concert on Harvard Night, May 13. His program will include Johann Strauss, Dvořák and Wagner. Mr. Grosbayne was conductor in Europe last year when his tour was interrupted by the war. He was chairman of the Music Department of Brooklyn College, 1931-1937, and formerly of the New York Times music staff.

"Portrait of a Girl," by Rembrandt

Lent by S. H. Kress to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the 1940 New York World's Fair, which opens May 11.

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America's Youth—1940

Managers of theatres will appreciate a letter or post card stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berlin Women as Eager as Any For New Spring Clothes

But Scarcity of Materials Taxes Their Ingenuity In Keeping Up With Dame Fashion

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Despite formidable handicaps imposed by war restrictions, the Berlin woman is making a valiant effort to honor the spring season with at least a semblance of a bright new outfit. To put it more accurately, enough of them have made the effort to provide a sprinkling of bright colored, fresh looking frocks against the general background of drab costumes which, though brushed and neatly mended, nevertheless show signs of long service.

On the main boulevards and in the parks over the May-day holiday, there was a twinkle of bright new shoes, made more noticeable by the clack of wooden soles—the most prominent contribution of fashion designers to war styles. And at the more fashionable terrace restaurants about a third of the women now proudly wear what are unquestionably new frocks in spring colors, topped off by spring hats. Most of the new hats are of straw, with very high crowns, in pastel shades of pink, lavender, and blue.

Just Like Other Women

That even this much of an Easter atmosphere is achieved is an extraordinary evidence of the irrepressible desire of women to blossom out in the spring. All through the winter they have been buying up what scraps of prewar material remained from other days. Women here haunt the stores for the occasional dress which can be purchased without debit from the clothing ration card. They study fashion catalogues, and they patronize new establishments doing a booming business in the remodeling of old costumes. Never before, it is reported, have so many fashion magazines and dress patterns been sold in one season. Every scrap of old material is being made to serve a new purpose.

Wooden soles for smart shoes are the greatest boon to women's spring needs. Obtainable without points from the dress ration card, they therefore have the great merit of being purchasable. The idea is an adaptation of the beach sandal. Most uppers are interwoven straps of different colors of cloth, canvas, or sometimes even real leather designed as fashionably as possible. Soles are of two varieties. One is a solid piece of wood curved to make walking easier, with greater thickness under the ball of the foot for longer wear. The other is a thin leather sole to which wooden plates are attached. The latter type is more flexible, but also more expensive, so it is not surprising that the curved, solid sole predominates. The clack, clack of these wooden shoes can now be heard all over Berlin, and is a help in preventing collisions in the blackout at night.

Skirts Necessarily Short

Scarcity of materials and rigid prohibition against using more than two-and-a-half yards of narrow width material for a dress, makes emphasis on brevity the principle fashion note of the season. Skirts are short; fullness of any kind is banned. Simple styles reminiscent of the seaside or mountains are prominent and much sought since bare legs, necessary when weather permits due to the drastic rationing of silk stockings, go better with such styles than with more sophisticated ones.

Many a former evening dress is reappearing as a street frock. To save materials, long evening dresses have been outlawed in the shops. The tendency is to drop this part of the wardrobe altogether and to remake what hangs in the closet into something for day use. The manufacturers have also been forbidden to make beach costumes or negligées. What materials there are must go into street costumes.

Shop Windows Deceptive

Shop windows manage to present an almost normal appearance. A window shopper from Mars would get a first impression that war has made little difference. But the trouble is that what appears in the shop windows cannot always be purchased even if the shopper has enough spare points on her ration card. The most attractive costumes usually bear a tag saying "point three," which means they are exempt from the ration card. But if you try to buy such a dress, you are very likely to find it has been sold, or is part of the window dressing which cannot be purchased. Many a luxury window on the main shopping street bears a sign tucked in a corner stating that nothing in the window can be sold.

But there is still much which can be purchased without points at very high prices. Taffetas, velvets, velour, crepe satin, and pure silk are all "point three," but come under the new title of "farewell articles," since none of these fabrics will be manufactured for the duration of the war and it is only the remnants which are being offered. Lace is "point three" and won't altogether disappear. Garments with a high ratio of hand embroidery or lace in them are "point three." No matter what the price, such garments are quickly sold when available, for both those with money and every thing they can use and those who normally would not feel they could afford such luxuries, tend to spend on clothes what they can no longer spend on other things. And saving is a habit which diminishes in wartime.

So the May-day promenader found here, even if in reduced ration, a manifestation of the perennial desire of women to wear something bright and new in the spring.

Work Projects Administration

Increasing effort is being made these days to better conditions for household workers. Both employers and employees are studying ways to co-operate in solving their mutual problem. One attack on the problem is being made through Federal Household Training Schools where girls are given short courses in the household arts. The girls shown above are students at the Household Training Institute in Seattle, Washington. Here they are being instructed in the art of setting a table correctly and beautifully.

Reforming Household Service Still Challenges Today's Women

With Workers Begging Jobs and Household Jobs Begging Workers, Raising Standards Will Meet a Twofold Need

By Kate M. Archibald
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

With much ado about unemployed workers, what shall be said about unemployed jobs? What about the jobs in homes where household help is needed, jobs that could and would be filled if household service were standardized and professionalized?

One estimate is made that there are a potential 3,000,000 such jobs waiting to be filled in the United States. While this estimate is made without benefit of the Census, it still makes sense. It is based on the fact that there are 3,000,000 household jobs filled today and that for each such job there is another that needs a worker.

Eleanor Roosevelt said recently, "We have a whole field for employment in this question of household work, but we must put it on a professional basis with American standards." Reform in this field not only would make new work; it would stabilize a field where the present labor turnover and dissatisfaction are excessive.

"To bring about the social adjustment which is needed to reform household service is woman's work. It is the next step in woman's progress. It is the new pioneering." This is the thought of Mrs. E. B. Hanley, woman suffrage pioneer and co-founder with Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., of Pro America, an organization of Republican women established to promote the participation of women in clean politics.

It is woman's work—and women are already about their business. In this city they are approaching the problem through the Household Employers' Committee, of which Mrs. Hanley is an active member, through the Household Employees' League, through the Household Training Institute, a Federal Works Agency, and through legislation.

The State of Washington has a 60-hour maximum week for household workers. So far Washington is the only state in the Union that has passed such a measure, but similar legislation is being prepared in other states.

The Seattle program for bettering household service had its beginnings in the Young Woman's Christian Association five years ago. Miss Dora E. Harris, listening to the problems of girls in household service, saw the need, not only of remedial legislation but also of co-operative understanding between women who hire and those who are hired. It is largely because of her understanding that both groups are today organized to work for their mutual right adjustment of the problem.

Headway Has Been Made

The 60-hour bill was passed by the 1937 Legislature but without adequate machinery for enforcement. The Employee League is now preparing an amendment providing for its better administration. Although the maximum week has not been enforced by law, there has been headway made in its observance. There have been four years of educating women, to see first that there is such a law, and secondly that it makes for efficiency. Many homemakers have come to see that a properly budgeted working week, providing for rest periods and a working day of not over ten hours, actually does increase efficiency in the home.

While there are women employers who may have to be forced to observe the law, such enforcement is not considered the ideal way of solving the problem. Practically all women concerned in this reform say the same thing—that the approach, in this delicate relationship between hired and hiring homemakers, must be a co-operative one to be truly successful.

Members of the Household Employee League, Miss Harris explains, realize that if they are to ask for better conditions, they must offer better service in return. And so they are making every effort to increase their own efficiency. Meanwhile the Employers Committee on "household problems, standards and training" is leading employer women to realize that household service must be as streamlined in its conditions as new kitchen equipment.

Household Training Institute

Fitting like a glove into this employer-employee program is the Household Training Institute, a project supported by the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration, and co-operated in by local community groups who hope to see the program eventually made a part of the public education schedule. The Institute is housed in a fine old residence in a community of good homes. Here, girls receive a three-months training in household arts.

Mrs. Josephine Green, in charge of training at the Institute could and should write a book on the changes needed in the whole system of household service to bring it up-to-date and rescue it from conditions that still hark back to the days of the old "hired girl" whose work was "never done" or the servant girl of immigrant days who slept in a corner of the attic.

In the Household Institute, where nearly a hundred per cent of the students are high school graduates, it is not difficult to visualize the day when the status of girls in household service will be at least equal to that of nurses, secretaries, and beauticians.

It is not, however, so much the status of household helpers, Mrs Green states, that prevents girls from taking up this essential service. Rather, she explains, it is the fact that the modern girl is not trained to be alone. She wants her evenings off to be with young people. That is why, at less profit and under even harder circumstances, girls will work in an office where their evenings are their own.

The Household Training Institute has the atmosphere of a gracious, lived-in home, all its furnishings, from china to rugs, having been left by the owner when the house was leased. One of the things which the girls have to learn is to walk without slipping on Oriental rugs that cover polished hardwood floors. This is only one of the niceties girls learn here in a three-months course which it might take months of apprenticeship to learn at the expense of the employer.

The entire house is given over to training in different phases of homekeeping, cooking and serving meals, making a bed right, cleaning, waxing, and dozens of supplementary services, such as flower arrangement.

In the large basement, laundering is taught, while on the third floor girls are trained in child care and feeding, actual children being sent in for this from the neighborhood. The former ballroom on the upper floor is used for a study hall. From the viewpoint of the new order, the scene here is highly significant. In the study hall girls are to be seen earnestly writing down in beautifully kept notebooks what they are learning in home economics. Does not this scene pose a most significant question? The question of what place this training is to have in high schools and colleges in fitting girls to take the three million jobs waiting to be filled.

Sunday Dinner Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sunday dinner has become an adventure in our family. Instead of the long drawn out, heavy affair where we, as children, were told to mind our manners and speak only when spoken to, our Sunday dinner of today has become an experience to which we all look forward—young as well as old. Aside from hasty breakfast with school and office beckoning to us, Sunday is the only time we are gathered together around the table as a group—a thinking, leisurely group with everyone's opinion equally welcome, from daddy's down to the four-year-old's.

We have few taboos at this family meal, but those that have been made are strictly adhered to. We do not welcome the comments beginning, "I did this," or "I did that," for we focus our viewpoint, not on ourselves and our achievements, but on the activities of the world outside. For example, when we first began experimenting with these Sunday adventures, it took our four-year-old a long time, until dessert to be exact, to think of something to offer that did not involve herself directly. Gradually she has dropped the "I's" and "My's" that used to preface all her conversation, and she is now able to talk about unusual things she has seen from a new standpoint—an impersonal one.

There are endless subjects for discussion at our Sunday round table. Our boy in the third grade follows Admiral Byrd and his Antarctic Expedition in the newspapers, so we listen to the latest report on that. We saw the snow cruiser before it was put aboard in Boston. The fact that it is the opposite season in the Antarctic opens up new subjects for discussion. What time is it in China? Is it Sunday in Tibet, too? War, religion, geography—all are included impartially. There are no taboos on subject matter, and no lulls in the conversation.

Yet we go even further. Perhaps, according to the paper, the Sportsman Show is in town, or a movie of skiing in the Alps, or a Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Should these be attended, or would a visit to Bunker Hill or the Museum or the Charlestown Navy Yard be more of an adventure? All these possibilities are weighed and balanced, each individual offering suggestions. Is it surprising that there is no dearth of material to be discussed the following Sunday?

As a result of these weekly get-togethers, we find that an hour or two of discussion one day in the week hardly suffices for all the exciting and interesting things to which we are exposed. The thrilling adventure of looking outward has supplanted the more common habit of looking only inward.

M. E. S.

London's 'Ritz on Wheels'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is nine p. m., and out into the thickening darkness of the deep London night pulls the "Ritz on Wheels." This is the mobile canteen which goes around the town to provide hot meals for night workers on duty in civil defense.

Actually there are several such canteens. They are trailer types, and can be detached from the autos which pull them. This is done so that should there be a breakdown, the canteen workers can get out and push the Ritz to its next resting place.

The interior is practical and smart. Cream and "A. R. P." blue form the color scheme, and the fittings are in polished birch wood. There is blue linoleum on the floor and there are blue chintz curtains.

Three oil stoves and an oven heat the food, and there is a large hay-box stored out of sight in which meals can be kept hot. Jugs, tins, the fire extinguisher, kettles, buckets, bread tins, are all and each marked with a neat little "W. V. S.," which stands for Women's Voluntary Service, the restauranteur.

Just "in case," three alternative ways of lighting are provided: electricity from the car battery; two paraffin hurricane lamps; and a battery lamp which will run for 80 hours.

Three workers run each canteen like clockwork. Although the trailer is planned for comfort, this is hard work, starting every night at nine and not ending until 4:30 in the morning.

New Mexico Women's Club Runs A Box Car Library

By Frances M. Goddard
President of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the northern part of New Mexico there is a tiny little town called Colmor. It is 52 miles south of Raton, which is the border town between New Mexico and Colorado, 62 miles north of Las Vegas, 11 miles from Springe, and 18 miles from Wagon Mound.

Colmor has a population of possibly 75 people. There are not more than half a dozen American families in town. The rest of the inhabitants are Spanish-Americans, and the majority of them work on the railroad section.

In 1924 a few ladies organized a Woman's Club in Colmor, called the Sorosis Club. This club has had a fluctuating membership of from six to 10 members. There were eight members in the club at the time they put over the project which I am going to tell you about here.

How It Began

About 10 years ago the Women's Club decided that the people in their town needed something to read. Many homes had no reading material except the Sears Roebuck catalogue or an occasional paper which the favored few might be able to purchase.

The eight members of the club made up their minds that Colmor was to have a library. Their familiarity with matters pertaining to the railroad had long since acquainted them with the many uses which have been made of box cars. So with a determination that stopped at nothing, this group of women purchased a box car from the Santa Fe Railroad Company. For some time they had been taking up a collection of pennies, and when they made their purchase they had a mile of pennies.

They moved the box car to a vacant lot and rebuilt it inside, covered it with slabs on the outside, and added a small porch. Their library cost them $300. It took the women two years to pay the balance they owed on the original purchase. This money was raised by serving lunches at public sales or on occasions where it might prove profitable.

Country's Smallest Library?

Colmor's library is thought to be the smallest in the United States and the only one built from a box car. Dedicated September, 1929, and opened to the public, it has been in operation ever since that time.

Today its shelves hold over 1,700 volumes, all donated by other libraries and individuals. There is a New Mexico bookshelf of 36 books, and a Kansas shelf of 41 books donated by the Topeka, Kansas Sorosis Club, one from each member. You can imagine just how proud the Kansas women must feel to have helped along a project that has been such a blessing as this Library has been to that tiny little town.

A Missouri shelf has been started with nine volumes donated by the superintendent of schools, and a number of volumes donated by Missouri friends. The library has a generous supply of magazines sent by clubs from other towns and by other libraries.

Each summer the Women's Club tries to have a N. Y. A. girl care for the library. Twice a week this girl conducts a story hour for the children.

The power behind the throne in this little club is Mrs. W. A. Dow, who has worked hard and faithfully to give the members of that community all the advantages possible. She has recently served the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs as President of the First District, which takes in all the clubs at the northern part of the State. She is now Chairman of the Department of American Citizenship for the State and is intensely interested in that type of work.

What It Means

The Colmor library is a monument to Mrs. Dow's untiring efforts. She has done other things during her long term of service, but this little building has given many of the people in that community the only glimpse they have ever had of culture, comfort, and attractive surroundings. The story hours which they are holding now, in the summer time, have opened up a new vista for the children who have so little in their lives except the bare necessities.

There has been a great deal of Club work of all varieties done in New Mexico, but I doubt if there has been any other project which has filled a greater need than this little Box Car Library in Colmor.

For a Hurry-Up Meal

For a good hurry-up meal when candied sweet potatoes are on the menu, I have found that the canned variety is delicious and so easily prepared. A number two and a half size can may be purchased for as little as a dime. There is plenty of syrup with the potatoes. I put the potatoes and syrup in a skillet, sprinkle very generously with brown sugar, and a heaping tablespoon of butter. I let this simmer slowly until a thick syrup is formed. The result? —Well, it's a repeater.

I. R.

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The Home Forum

The Unfinished Path

THOUGH SHE IS a good deal older than her brother, Jerry, Aunt Jo and he understand each other well enough. They have a common passion for carrying a job through; they both dearly love a certain wood in North Wales.

It is not, as you will admit, an ordinary wood. It is no mere patch of trees of a single kind, growing in flat or undulating country. Indeed, seen from the marshy plain called the Morfa, or from the road above, it hardly deserves to be called a wood at all. Only when one is working in its shade does one begin to realize its vast size and quite mysterious character. For nobody, in the last sixty years, has been known to make his or her way from one end of it to the other. This may sound an unlikely story, for anyone can see on a map that the wood is less than a mile long, and that in places it cannot be much more than a hundred yards broad. But, if you do not believe me, you can try for yourself. This is easy enough, for the wood now belongs to you and to your friends. It was given some years ago to the National Trust, in memory of an old Irish poet who had made his home at Harlech.

* * *

Odd that anyone should have succeeded in planting a wood at all on a hillside consisting of cliffs, slides of stone, and moraines, and where there are the sharpest rocks and most dangerous boulders. But the Welshman who planted the trees, some sixty years ago, must have been young and nimble. He made pockets of earth here and there among the rocks; and in them he planted larches, maples, and Scotch firs, and in one place a group of beeches. There are mountain ashes, too; but these grow wild in North Wales and no doubt planted themselves, together with the thickest of elder, and the horrid garrison of nettles and brambles that guard their territory so jealously.

Jo's brothers and sisters had played "Hide-and-Seek" and "I Spy!" in one part of the wood since early childhood, and they had tea in the sunny picnic place where a rough bench now stands; but that was only in the part that lay directly beneath their home. It was precipitous enough, but staircases of rough steps had been made and a narrow path cut by the farmer who lived on the lower lip of the wood He tended his black cattle on the plain below, and needed a way up to the main road above in order to carry his milk pails to Harlech village

* * *

Nearer Snowdon than the part just described lies the region known by Jo and Jerry as "Darkest Africa." With the help of another sister, they cut a path through it some years ago. Hot and dirty work it was, too. Further steps have been cut through rocks and brambles since the wood came into the possession of the Trust. To the south of this and of the picnic place lies the wildest part of all. Till now it is nameless. South again, and nearest the village of Harlech lies a wild, wet part with more staircases of stone steps and stone benches, set there some years ago when this part of the wood belonged to Josef Holbrook, the Welsh musician; so it is usually called after him. Between the southernmost part and the sunny picnic place, there is even now no connecting link, although Jo and Jerry tried their best to make one, as you shall hear.

Jo, with her bramble hook and forked stick, had worked for a couple of months, cutting paths, whenever she had any time to give to the wood. Once she made a great bonfire of dead brambles, and was half afraid that she would set the wood on fire. Once some village boys helped her. Occasionally a refugee from Prague gave her a hand. Once an old Welshman who looked down from the road above and saw her at work climbed down through bracken and bramble, and took off his coat to work with her for a while. But she worked quite happily alone.

* * *

Then Jerry, who loved the wood and had done more than anyone for it, came home for a holiday. When he heard that Jo had been working down there, he was delighted and he fetched the second bramble hook and came out to help her. Jo's own time in North Wales was drawing to a close, before she must return to the East. Her great desire was to finish the last and most difficult piece of path before she left. It was not much more than a hundred and fifty yards long, but it lay through land so impassable that she felt she could not tackle it alone; so Jerry's willing help was a delight. He followed her down the last new path, early one afternoon, and admired what she had already accomplished. He saw a great rock for the first time, with a group of beech trees on the top. Beyond that the only possible way lay through nettles waist-deep, over jagged rocks, through vicious old brambles that darkened the wood with primeval growth, through a swamp among the rocks, and finally along the shrouded top of a precipice. The two worked for hours, with hardly a word as they hacked and hewed. That precipice seemed to be the last barrier. It was growing late; but Jerry was forging ahead with his bramble hook, doing great execution among the brambles. As he worked, he was promising himself that he would soon be able to force his way through and come out on the path that Jo had already cut with her refugee friend. But it was not to be.

* * *

Jo, who was clearing seven or eight yards behind him in the gathering dusk, heard a cry from Jerry, who dashed back along the path he had cut and pushed past his sister. She called out to know what was wrong, and stood still, tools in hand. But the angry buzzing sound told her clearly enough that Jerry had disturbed a wild bees' nest at the top of the precipice, and that they had resented the intrusion of human beings into their fastness. Jerry had had enough for that day, and hurried home to get the stinging creatures out of his clothes. It was nearly dark by the time that Jo had climbed laboriously back, carrying the bramble hooks and other impedimenta, and thankful that she had not left one shoe in the boggiest place. She was scratched and rather weary, and her ankles tingled from the nettles, though mercifully the bees had passed her by. On the whole, she decided not to force the issue, but to leave the last link of path unfinished until, in another two or three years' time, she should spend another summer in North Wales.

C. J. G.

A Young Poet Speaks Of Beauty

It was said of the poet Mêng Hao-jan
That he rode his donkey through the snow
In search of inspiration—
I am but a humble poet whose heart is full
Of love for the simple beauties of this world.
Every waking moment my hand is eager
To take my writing brush and write a poem
Of the yellow-red earth that is rich
With the smell of growing things;
Of the rice swelling the jade husks;
Of the pink-tipped willows trembling
By the shimmering water;
Of the yellow cranes stepping with their long legs
Through the bamboo forests like high-born ladies;
Of the red clouds of evening that pass
Like great birds across the amethyst sky—
I do not have to ride in search of inspiration
Like the great poet Mêng Hao-jan,
For beauty lies all about me.
It is only that my writing-brush stumbles at times,
Because my heart is too full!

ELEANOR ALLEN

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That City of Hills And Sea

HILLS AND SEA! You don't think of a city in those terms, yet they are the words for San Francisco. It is sky and water and sharp, bold outlines that give her her character. It is buildings mounting like steps, it is hanging gardens, it is the far-off horizons painting the ends of innumerable streets. To climb those streets is like breasting the waves of a strong sea. Some turn abruptly into flights of steps, some dive through tunnels; but as a rule they go up and they go down at incredible pitches. . . .

Naturally it was a San Francisco citizen who invented the cable-car, Mr. A. S. Halladie, and in 1873 his cars began to jerk up Clay Street from Kearny to Leavenworth. Presently he was carrying four thousand passengers a day. . . .

There have been improvements in Halladie's cars, but funny little affairs with open-air seats at each end set back to back, between which the conductor stands manipulating the great bar controlling the grip, chug swiftly up and down over the reconstructed grooves. There is a middle shut-in section to these cars but the fun is to sit outside, with your feet overhanging the step, and watch the passing scene. . . .

The hills and valleys of the city spread away on every side. North, after several falls and rises, is Russian Hill, which began as an artists' haunt with the building of the Willis Polk flats, bringing San Francisco her first ingle nooks, open fireplaces, studios with northward-looking windows and skylights, amusing balconies and flower-planted terraces. The Willis Polk flats have gone, but a lovely train has followed; flats or apartments or private homes, whichever you prefer, and a great deal of garden. The city loves flowers. On its street corners flower-booths bright as bouquets and as fragrant delight you, where you can buy your posies for a very small part of what you pay in the charming shops that deal in the same endearing merchandise. All the home sections are half garden, and hardly an apartment house that has not at least a border of flower-bed, hedge, and grass, however narrow. Small parks are scattered about liberally, and Golden Gate Park, half a mile broad and several long, ending at the ocean. — From "Romantic Cities of California," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PIECE OF PORTUGUESE SILK, OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THIS PORTUGUESE figured silk of the seventeenth century is unusually rich and elaborate in both design and color. An abundance of all manner of animals, birds, and water fowl are found amid the leafy branches of the trees which border each side of the material and flank the curious fountain in the center. This fountain consists of a strange siren or mermaid holding two tails in her hands, and from her head a stream of water gushes, falling into the pool below.

The absolute symmetry of the design is rather naïvely and amusingly worked out. Every colorful bird is matched by an equally colorful though different one on the opposite side, and each tiger or lion has his mate in the exact position to balance the composition.

These delightful creatures and bizarre birds are in chenille, whereas the rest of the pattern is woven in silk against a satiny background. Chenille of a soft, old blue has also been used for the water in the pool. Undoubtedly the colors have faded, but they are still charming and lively. They consist of a creamy buff ground, delicate greens, yellows, pale salmon-pink, with touches of black and a deeper blue. The fabric is well preserved and is considered the finest piece of Portuguese silk in the Metropolitan Museum's splendid collection of textiles.

B. T.

Beech Sunday In Hampshire

THERE ARE A few days in the first part of May when the beech-trees in young leaf give an aspect of light and tender beauty to English country which is well known but indescribable. The days are very few, the colour of the leaves soon darkens, their texture becomes stiffer; beautiful they are still, but "the glory and the dream" are gone. Unless Whitsuntide is unusually early, Sundays in the first half of May are the only days on which those who have business in towns can be sure of a whole day spent in the country at leisure. The first Sunday in May was a little too early for the perfection of the beeches in the country round my Hampshire cottage; the second Sunday in May was the perfect day. In my calendar it was known as "Beech Sunday," a day set apart and consecrated to enjoyment of the beauty of beech-leaves and to thankfulness for it. It was my habit on that morning, each year, to bicycle to a beech-wood some nine miles from the cottage. There I lunched once every year on that day at the foot of a certain tree. The wood was entirely of beech; the trees standing far apart, the grey boles grew up straight and clear and smooth for some distance above the ground. High overhead the branches touched and made a canopy; the blue sky just visible here and there; the sunshine coming through the tender, light-green leaves; a breeze stirring them now and then, but very gently,—such was the vision of what I had seen and known year by year that was present to me in the Foreign Office in the second week of May. I thought of it, looked forward to it, counted upon it.—From "Twenty-five Years, 1892-1916," by LORD GREY OF FALLODON. (New York: Stokes.)

"Trim the Jib a Little More"

THIS HABIT of concentrating on the day's work and letting extraneous subjects go by the board, if I may be forgiven for a moment for not doing it, is one of the interesting facts of cruising. . . .

I remember beating through Fishers Island Sound one slack morning trying to save the last of the ebb. Sheets were properly trimmed, there was no work to be done on deck, and my wife, succumbing to the delights of the moment, let gaze and fancy wander o'er the Connecticut shore.

"Hm," said she, "that's a nice house over there. I wonder who lives in it."

No answer from me.

"A girl named Marion Watersport—funny name for a girl, and I can't remember whom she married—used to live near Watch Hill. Is that Watch Hill?"

"That's Latimer Reef," said I, pointing.

"No, I don't mean that. There's nothing but a lighthouse on that. Where is Watch Hill?"

"Over there somewhere, where Rhode Island begins. There's a light there too. That's all I want to know about it."

"Well, didn't we used to know somebody who lived on Fishers Island—I mean," P. L. added hastily, "in a lighthouse?"

"Jib sheet and backstay runner. We can't fetch this buoy. Ready about. Honestly, my dear, the only thing I care about in the world at this instant is getting through here before the tide turns foul. Trim the jib a little more."

"Well," said my wife, having done the necessary things with her accustomed facility, "if buoys and lighthouses are all that interest you I don't see why you ever look for new cruising ground."

But that's an old argument, like the one that starts when we leave the boat in port and go for a long walk in the back country, winding up at the water front two minutes later so that I may see what the harbor looks like from a new angle—From "Ranging the Maine Coast," by ALFRED F. LOOMIS. (New York: Norton.)

"Our Father-Mother God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE THE DAWN of righteousness in human thought, the concept of the divine parenthood has unfolded with increasing clearness. In the Old Testament the prophets voiced an understanding of God as Father, Isaiah declaring (63:16), "Thou, O Lord, art our father." With Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, there came a fuller, clearer unfoldment of the truth of God's fatherhood and its essential inference of the sonship of man, as God's spiritual offspring.

The Master, Christ Jesus, taught his disciples to look to God as their Father who dwelt in heaven, and who was able to meet their every need. He also taught that God is Spirit. The fact of God's parenthood, therefore, shows that man must be wholly spiritual. The word "heaven" is defined by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as follows (p. 587): "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

On page 592 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy makes plain the motherhood of God in the definition of "Mother" as "God; divine and eternal Principle; Life, Truth, and Love." In the same work (pp. 16, 17) she gives the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, of which the opening words, "Our Father which art in heaven," are interpreted as follows: *"Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious."* To discern spiritually our Father-Mother God, dwelling in eternal harmony, is to see the divine, supreme, unchanging Principle of all real being. It becomes clear also that this incorporeal Parent or Mind is expressed in qualities which represent the nature of the Father, such as wisdom, strength, justice, while also expressing the tenderness and compassion of God as Mother. In this concept of God as Father-Mother is found an understanding of real being which is satisfying and complete.

To know God has ever been the desire of spiritually-minded men. In the all-harmonious Father-Mother, who loves without partiality, who knows nothing unlike Himself, and whose son, reflecting Him, is free, upright, and harmonious, is found the Parent to whom are due the highest honor and the most devoted service.

Spiritual understanding of the one harmonious Father-Mother God, reflected and expressed by man, is the sole pathway to unity and peace among nations. It is the spiritually mental condition necessary for the demonstration of the Way-shower's teaching that "one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren" (Matthew 23:8). World peace will come when men are inspired by the common brotherhood which follows the understanding of the one harmonious Mind, our Father in heaven. The seed from which such fruit springs is being continuously and faithfully sown, while the result is becoming more manifest in world thought, spreading and increasing as spiritual qualities are manifested in individual consciousness.

Through the recognition of spiritual man as the idea of the beneficent Father-Mother God, is wrought the healing of sickness, sorrow, and disease. To discern God as infinite divine Mind, Spirit, Soul, is to see the universality of God, good. Man knows no sin or sickness, for these can never be any part of the perfect Father-Mother God, whom he reflects; and as this truth unfolds, health, happiness, activity, and peace will be increasingly experienced, until all discordant conditions have disappeared.

Spiritual discernment of the fact that man dwells in unchanging harmony as the reflection of his Father-Mother God, is the means by which the false beliefs of lack, limitation, and unemployment disappear from individual consciousness and experience. Material belief pleads for material things; but understanding that God, Father-Mother, Spirit, can bestow only spiritual things upon His children, utilizes spiritual vision and the grace of spiritual qualities; and thereby human needs are met.

The parable of the prodigal son, in the fifteenth chapter of Luke, strikingly illustrates the consequences which follow the search for material satisfaction. Thinking to find something better than a home where peace, love, joy, supply, tenderness, and every true quality of a loving father were abundant, the prodigal met the inevitable disappointment. But "when he came to himself," that is, when he discerned the completeness of the protection he had enjoyed, he returned to the home where goodness and other spiritual qualities had never failed, and where unchanging love had always provided for every need. Nothing is more important than that each should come to himself and realize his sonship with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]

"Nosso Pai-Mãe Deus"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

DESDE O RAIAR da justiça no pensamento humano, o conceito da paternidade de Deus se tem desenvolvido com crescente clareza. Os profetas do Velho Testamento manifestaram certa compreensão de Deus como sendo o Pai, e Isaías declarou (63:16), "Pois tú és nosso pai." Com Cristo Jesús, o Guia, veiu um entendimento mais completo, mais claro, da verdade acérca da paternidade de Deus, com sua indicação essencial sôbre a linhagem do homem como rebento espiritual de Deus.

O Mestre, Cristo Jesús, ensinou seus discípulos a considerarem Deus como o Pai que habitava no céu, e que era capaz de prover todas as necessidades dêles. Êle ensinou também que Deus é Espírito. O fato, portanto, de ser Deus o Pai, mostra que o homem tem de ser inteiramente espiritual. A palavra "céu" é definida por Mary Baker Eddy em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 587) como segue: "Harmonia; o reino do Espírito; o govêrno pelo Princípio divino; espiritualidade; bem-aventurança; a atmosfera da Alma."

À página 592 de *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy explica a maternidade de Deus na definição de "Mãe" como "Deus; Princípio divino e eterno; Vida, Verdade, e Amor." Na mesma obra (pgs. 16, 17) ela dá a interpretação espiritual da Oração Dominical, cujas palavras iniciais, "Pai nosso que estás nos céus" são interpretadas como segue: *"Nosso Pai-Mãe Deus, todo-harmonioso."* Discernir espiritualmente nosso Pai-Mãe Deus que permanece na harmonia eterna é ver o Princípio divino, supremo e imutável de todo o ser real. Torna-se tambem evidente que este Pai incorpóreo ou Mente se manifesta em qualidades que representam a Sua propria natureza, tais como a sabedoria, o poder, a justiça, exprimindo ao mesmo tempo a ternura e a compaixão de Deus como sendo Mãe. Nêste conceito de Deus como sendo Pai-Mãe encontra-se a compreensão do ser real que nos satisfaz e que é completa.

Conhecer a Deus tem sido sempre o desejo dos homens de mentalidade espiritual. O Pai-Mãe todo-harmonioso, que ama sem parcialidade e que desconhece tudo o que Lhe é dissemelhante, cujo filho, Seu reflexo, é livre, integro e harmonioso, é o mesmo Pai Eterno a quem são devidas a maior reverência e a dedicação mais sincera.

A compreensão espiritual do único Pai-Mãe Deus harmonioso, refletido e expresso pelo homem, constitue o único caminho que conduz à unidade e à paz entre as nações. Esta é a condição espiritual e mental, necessária para podermos demonstrar o ensinamento do Guia de que "um só é o vosso Mestre, a saber, o Cristo: e todos vós sois irmãos" (Mateus 23:8). A paz mundial virá quando os homens forem inspirados pela irmandade comum que resultará da compreensão da Mente harmoniosa e única, nosso Pai que está nos céus. A semente da qual brotam tais frutos está sendo de contínuo e fielmente semeada, ao passo que o resultado se está manifestando num maior grau no pensamento do mundo, espalhando-se e aumentando à medida que as qualidades espirituais se manifestam na consciência individual.

Pelo reconhecimento do homem espiritual como a idéia do bemfazejo Pai-Mãe Deus opera-se a cura da doença, da tristeza e da moléstia. Discernir a Deus como sendo Mente, Espírito, Alma, infinitos e divinos, é reconhecer a universalidade de Deus, o bem. O homem não conhece o pecado ou a doença porque essas crenças nunca podem ser parte do perfeito Pai-Mãe Deus, a quem êle reflete; e, à medida que esta verdade se descortina, a saúde, a felicidade, a atividade e a paz serão experimentadas cada vez mais, até que todas as condições discordantes tenham desaparecido.

O discernimento espiritual do fato de que o homem vive na harmonia imutável como reflexo que é do Pai-Mãe Deus, é o meio pelo qual as falsas crenças na míngua, nas circunstâncias limitadas e no desemprêgo desaparecem da consciência e da experiência individual. A crença material pleiteia coisas materiais. A compreensão de que Deus, Pai-Mãe, Espírito, só concede coisas espirituais aos Seus filhos, dá-nos a capacidade de utilizar a visão espiritual e a graça das qualidades espirituais; e desta forma as necessidades humanas são satisfeitas.

A parábola do filho pródigo, no capítulo quinze de S. Lucas, ilustra de um modo brilhante as consequências que advem da procura de satisfação material. O filho pródigo, julgando poder encontrar algo melhor do que um lar onde havia abundância de paz, de amor, de alegria, de suprimento, de ternura e de todas as verdadeiras qualidades de um pai carinhoso, encontrou o desapontamento inevitável. Mas "caindo, porém, em si", isto é, quando êle discerniu a proteção completa que havia desfrutado, volveu ao lar onde a bondade e outras qualidades espirituais nunca tinham falhado, e onde o amor imutável sempre havia provido a todas as necessidades. Nada é mais importante senão que cada qual torne a si e realize ser filho de Deus.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtem-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sunset Over the Pacific

The strange, silent gods
Walk alone
In the path of the sunset,
Climbing with slow feet
The amethyst steps of the sky.
Soon dark will come
And silence will be a thin coin
Slipped between the meadows
And the sky.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Wing and Wing

Where sudden rain had made a mimic lake
A pair of mallards rose against the sky.
I heard the guttural warning of the drake
And watched them circling—fast and wide and high.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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With Key to the Scriptures
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1940

Seekonk Vote Opposes Pleas For Dog Track

Town Moderator asserts opposition to proposals is even stronger than the poll indicated.

Sentiment of the townspeople of Seekonk is definitely against erection of a dog racing track in the town, Jesse Gray, Town Moderator, stated today following a town meeting to discuss petitions filed by two dog racing organizations for licenses to build a track in the community.

While the vote taken at the meeting last night showed 182 persons opposed to the track and 149 favoring it, Mr. Gray expressed the opinion that the opposition is even stronger than the vote indicates.

Mr. Gray, an outspoken opponent of the track, warned that those favoring the track are strongly organized while those against Seekonk dog racing were not organized prior to the meeting.

Board to Meet

The Seekonk Board of Selectmen is expected to meet shortly to act upon the petitions filed by the two racing groups, namely the State Line Kennel Club and the River View Kennel Club. It is understood that one of the three members of the Board is definitely opposed to the building of a track.

At last night's meeting, Richard M. Russell, former Democratic Mayor of Cambridge and former member of the United States House of Representatives, was revealed as one of the chief stockholders in the State Line organization. Mr. Russell addressing the meeting, argued that a dog track would reduce the tax rate in Seekonk.

The town is located a short distance from Dighton where the Bristol County Kennel Club has been conducting dog races since 1935. When the State Racing Commission rejected application by the Bristol County group for a 1940 racing date because it was not satisfied "with the present ownership," several new organizations entered the field, seeking the remaining dog racing dates in Massachusetts.

Ninety Days Granted

Of the 200 days of dog racing allowed by law, 90 days have already been granted to the newly reorganized Revere Racing Association operating at Wonderland Park, Revere.

The Racing Commission twice has announced its dissatisfaction with the ownership of the Bristol Company organization. It was in this concern that Edward J. O'Hare, victim of a gang slaying, was a chief stockholder. His slaying proved gangland connections with Massachusetts dog racing and resulted in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall ordering the Racing Commission to force Massachusetts dog racing outfits to clean house.

The second rejection of a Bristol County Kennel Club application came after the concern had been reorganized with Edward L. Casey, former Harvard football star and former New England director of the National Youth Administration, as its president.

Awaits Decision

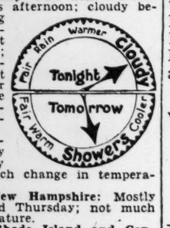
Besides the two groups seeking to build tracks at Seekonk, the Massasoit Greyhound Racing Association is awaiting a decision by the Raynham Board of Selectmen on its application for a permit to build a track at North Raynham. Twice residents of the town at a town meeting have voted in favor of the track.

At last night's hearing in Seekonk, George MacDonald, President of the Seekonk improvement Association, was the leader in the opposition to a Seekonk track. Mr. MacDonald doubted that a dog track would reduce Seekonk taxes, pointing out that town expenses would be increased by the necessity of providing additional police protection.

George H. Carpenter, another opponent of the track, said it would injure the town by attracting an undesirable element. Various church organizations also opposed the track.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair with increasing cloudiness this afternoon; cloudy becoming threatening tonight and Thursday, with light scattered showers; slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature near 50 degrees; gentle to moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight followed by mostly cloudy Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light showers tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast winds; mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, showers over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	75	New Orleans	65	82
Chicago	50	62	New York	57	78
Denver	47	64	Norfolk	69	90
Helena	36	68	Philadelphia	62	85
Kansas City	62	85	St. Louis	65	92
Los Angeles	59	74	San Francisco	53	64
Miami	75	80	Washington	65	89
Minneapolis	48	63			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 8.
B—Maximum, May 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:58 p. m., height 10.2 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:21 p. m., Wednesday.

Three Are Called but Only One Is Chosen

By a Staff Photographer

B. U. College of Arts May Day Queen Is Here

Lucille Beaulieu of Lowell, Janet Bornhofft of Belmont, and Doris Carlson of East Braintree line up for an early camera man in costume for May Day coronation this afternoon.

B. U. College of Arts Observes May Day

May Day at the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters had special significance today.

It formally opened the new outdoor theater, and it commemorated the 21st anniversary of the College. The theater, while not yet entirely completed, made an effective setting for the May Queen and her Court, which included 40 girls forming the laurel chain and honor chain, floats and costumed dancers.

Lucille Beaulieu of Lowell, Janet Bornhofft of Belmont and Doris Carlson of East Braintree were the three candidates for Queen, and after the selection this afternoon the two remaining girls will act as attendants to "her majesty."

Rehearsal was in full swing this morning with a warm sun and soft breezes tugging at sheer pastel colored costumes and blowing unruly locks across eager faces as the girls prepared for the gala pageant of this afternoon.

Costumed Dancers

Dancers in Swedish costumes, in the gay colors of Mexico, and the tulip land of Holland mingled in a flashing garden of color, with the cowboy outfits of young women representing the United States striking a sharp note of contrast.

The Queen was there, too, but the reporter was cautioned "not to tell," for the coronation was not until mid-afternoon.

Over 400 persons are expected to attend the celebration, students, parents and friends. They will see only a partially completed outdoor stage in the hollow back of the Isabelle Anderson Library, but Dean T. L. Davis will see more than that.

He sees a pond there, a natural pond refreshed by natural springs. They are there, he says, and the peat which fills the hollow now is valuable. "Our plan is to sell the peat," he confided, "and with the money which we receive from that to develop this area into a pond."

Horticulture

"In fact, our whole thought," he continued, "is to make this place educational from the viewpoint of horticulture. Arnold Arboretum has given us some azaleas, and we hope that eventually we will have something really worthwhile here for the study of the horticulturist.

"I should like to specialize in forsythias," he said, with a sweep of his hand toward the wooded surroundings of the three buildings of the Practical Arts and Letters School on Goddard Avenue, Brookline, "so that people will come here some time for study and enjoyment of these bushes. We shall, of course, preserve the natural contours of the land and keep it strictly in this rustic setting.

"Eventually," Dean Davis continued, "I hope we may build a few simple, yet attractive, box seats in the outdoor auditorium especially for parents. I feel this sort of thing is really put on to please fathers and mothers, and they are the important ones to consider."

The grounds and buildings now occupied by the School of Practical Arts and Letters were given to Boston University by Mrs. Larz Anderson. Both she and Mr. Anderson were particularly good friends and patrons of the college.

Canteen Hut Show To Aid French Fund

The good will and fun which pervades a canteen hut in war zones will be reproduced tonight when the local chapter of the Women's Overseas Service League presents a hut show at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, to complete its funds for a canteen to be given to the French Defense Contre.

The program will be similar to the entertainment programs given by the Y. W. C. A. and the American Red Cross for the men in their canteens overseas during the last war.

About 30 canteens have already been given by the different units of the League together with the American Committee in Paris.

Among the entertainers tonight will be Alice Totten, cellist; Beatrice Ball Battey, violinist; and Helen Galbraith, pianist. The Fuller Puppets will be shown and Dana Sieveling, Boston dancer and teacher, will dance.

Vatican 'Embassy' Decried in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, May 8 (AP)—Maine's Congregational-Christian Conference adopted yesterday a report deploring President Roosevelt's "failure" to consult the Federal Council of Churches before "supposedly inaugurating an Embassy to the Vatican."

The result, said the report, was to becloud the President's purpose in sending Myron C. Taylor abroad as personal representative to the Vatican and to produce "as in the past, awkward misunderstanding and fears out of which have been bred disunity and political strife."

Cutter to Probe Iceberg Shortage

Orders reached Boston today from Washington sending the Coast Guard Cutter Chelan on an observation cruise to Labrador, Greenland, and the Grand Banks in an effort to ascertain the reason for the lack of icebergs this spring in the main ship lanes. The Chelan will sail on Sunday and will be gone two weeks.

The Chelan is the leader of the annual International Ice Patrol. Ordinarily the Chelan would have been on duty in the ice areas since March but this year no ice has been reported. The present cruise will be for the purpose of discovering the cause.

Actually, the lack of ice in the lanes has been to the advantage of shipping, since all ships of nations at war are sailing with silent radios these days and information concerning icebergs would be difficult to disseminate.

First Mackerel Arrive at Boston

Warmer weather is on the way—the mackerel are moving north. The first boat to reach Boston Fish Pier with a mackerel cargo arrived this morning, with 35,000 pounds of the blue-silver fish which brought four cents a pound for the large size.

The boat was the mackerel seiner Antonina. The boat reported the catch made off Block Island.

Lynnfield, Mass., Shows Increase

Lynnfield, Mass., was the only town reporting tentative figures for the 1940 census today; a count, as of April 1, of 2,274, compared with 1,594 on April 1, 1930. The count was announced by Patrick J. Murray, Eastern Massachusetts manager of the Bureau of the Census.

NASHUA, N. H., May 8 (AP)—Census figures made public today showed Nashua's population increased 1,397 since 1930. The present population was given as 32,860.

Job Council For Women Is Filling a Need

Enterprise organized by women in Boston recently already helping members find work.

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National employment week finds one of Boston's newest employment enterprises, the Women's Job Council, not only well launched, but going full steam ahead.

More than 60 unemployed women have applied for membership in the Council since headquarters were opened in the Park Square Building two weeks ago, and at least five have been assisted in finding work through the help that the Council has given them, according to Miss Edith W. Fisher, President of the Business and Professional Women's Club. Miss Fisher is one of the originators of the Council which was organized late in March to help the unemployed woman of over 35 to replace herself in the business world.

Not an Agency

Both Miss Fisher and Miss Carolyn La Vers of the Quota Club, another active organizer, were particular to explain that the Council is not in any sense an employment agency. "We do not place anyone directly," said Miss La Vers, "but we help people to help themselves and we work in cooperation with the employment agencies."

Weekly meetings, open to anybody, are held every Wednesday evening in Perkins Hall at 264 Boylston Street. Here representatives of the Altrusa Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Quota Club, the Soroptimist and Zonta Clubs, who are sponsoring the Council, meet with unemployed women to assist them in marketing their services.

Operating according to a job hunting system which combines methods of the Forty Plus Club of Boston, a job hunting organization of unemployed business executives, and the Man Marketing Clinic in New York, directed by S. W. Edlund, the Women's Job Council teaches the job seeker "how to sell herself, first by studying her merchandise, which is herself and what she can do, and second by finding out where her market lies and by directing her efforts to a sale in that direction."

Along Wrong Lines

Oftentimes, Miss Fisher pointed out, an unemployed person may be directing her efforts along the wrong lines. As a case in point, she spoke of a woman who had been seeking an office position for a long time without success. "It was a type of work for which she was obviously unfitted," she continued, "and the Council suggested that she give up the idea of an office job and look for a place as housekeeper, which seemed to be an occupation for which she was far better suited. She took this advice, and found a position immediately."

Adopting the portfolio idea of the Man Marketing Clinic, the job hunter is assisted in working out an attractive, businesslike presentation of her services to place before prospective employers. Out of the open discussion at the weekly meeting come many helpful suggestions.

Starting with a small attendance a few weeks ago, the gathering numbers, at an average meeting now, about 60 women, most of whom are unemployed people seeking to improve their job hunting technique by the application of up-to-date methods.

As Miss Fisher put it, "These meetings help the women to get a new grip on life. They find encouragement and tangible aid in going about that important business of getting a job.

"The undertaking has been splendid, too, in bringing together the 500 women of these five different clubs. It has broken down any sense of rivalry between them and they are all working together in this new joint enterprise."

Speeding the Work of Job Hunting

By a Staff Photographer

A Scene at Women's Job Council Office

Miss Carolyn LaVers, of the Quota Club and one of the organizers of the Women's Job Council, interviews Mrs. Charlotte Gun of Boston, who wants to join the Council and polish up on her job-getting technique.

Sirois Holds Unusual Parley Of State Representatives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—In an unprecedented effort to promote party harmony and insure fullest co-operation for Republican success in Massachusetts this November, Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, conferred with the Massachusetts G. O. P. Congressional delegation last night.

Aside from mild criticism from Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of job dispensation by Republicans generally—a remark interpreted to include the Saltonstall Administration—there was general approval by the group of Mr. Sirois' effort to bring about closer co-operation among all Massachusetts Republican candidates this year.

During a supper party which Mr. Sirois tendered the group at the University Club, Mrs. Rogers observed that the problem for Republicans in Congress in recent years to find jobs for constituents hardly has been easy—either in Massachusetts or Washington.

State Positions Reduced

Later Chairman Sirois explained to reporters that under the Saltonstall Administration, 4,000 non-civil service jobs have been eliminated in the State Government. Governor Saltonstall, he said, found every department of the Commonwealth crowded to "ridiculous" capacity when he took office. Among steps which the administration took toward economy and better administration, he continued, was to reorganize the civil service laws, eliminating the title of temporary appointments and eventually dropping the 4,000 extra job-holders.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., House Minority Leader, praised the move by Mr. Sirois to enlist the advice and assistance of the Massachusetts Republican Congressional delegation. Both agreed that it would help to produce party solidarity and rally strength in the fall campaign.

None in the group could recall that such an effort to include the Representatives in the councils of the Bay State G. O. P. campaign managers has been made in the last 20 years.

Conferees at Dinner

The group which atended the supper and closed session at the University Club included: Senator Lodge, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Rogers, Representatives Charles R. Clason, Pehr G. Holmes, Robert Luce and Charles L. Gifford, and George Norton, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. Eben S. Draper, of Hopedale, newly elected member of the Republican State Committee, attended for a few minutes before the meeting opened.

Chairman Sirois and the Republican delegation discussed questions of organizing campaign rallies, problems of arranging radio addresses, the number and types of rallies in various districts, and other matters. Candidates in particular, he said, were not discussed.

Mr. Sirois told reporters that in the past there has been an unfortunate slack in the party co-operation between delegates for State and national office in Massachusetts. He said he desired the Representatives to give him their ideas and complaints that the most effective campaign can be carried out with the least friction.

Highway Program Curtailed

Mr. Sirois, explaining further the problem of patronage which faced Governor Saltonstall, explained how the Administration reduced its highway program during the past two years by one-third through its policy of substantial distribution of gasoline tax funds to the cities and towns.

As a result, Mr. Sirois emphasized, the tax rates in 40 out of 45 cities showed slight reductions this year and Boston was saved from what might have been a severe financial crisis.

In addition to his conference with the Representatives, Mr. Sirois today will confer with John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and 13 other State Chairman at a meeting which will last throughout the day.

Co-ordinate State Work

The State Chairmen were invited to Washington by Mr. Hamilton for a discussion of organizational activities of the party between now and the national convention and for the campaign. The purpose of the meeting is to co-ordinate the work of the Republican National Committee with that of each State Committee. This is one of several meetings between Chairman Hamilton and the headquarters staff and Republican State Chairmen that will be held from time to time as plans are developed.

In response to inquiries, Mr. Hamilton asserted that "this gathering of State Chairmen at the national headquarters has nothing whatever, directly or indirectly, to do with candidates, the party platform or arrangements for the national convention." He pointed out that the day's discussion would be devoted primarily to technical subjects relating to party organization, publicity, women's activities and plans for speaking campaigns.

Heads Maine Masons

PORTLAND, Maine, May 8 (AP)—Maine Masons have picked Harold H. Murchie of Calais to head their Grand Lodge for the next year. Mr. Murchie, a former State Senate President, heads the State Bar Association.

Car Insurance Has Airing At Public Hearing

Head of defunct concern says refusal of continuance with new capital a reason for collapse.

The failure of Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, to allow the Canton Mutual Insurance Company to continue in business; with $150,000 new capital, and the fact that 90 per cent of the bad insurance risks in Massachusetts obtained policies in the company, were the major reason for the collapse of this company, Paul Mannos, President of the defunct concern, today told the special commission investigating the collapse of such companies during the past 15 years.

At the public hearing today, Mr. Mannos said that although his friends had agreed to put up $150,000 "free and clear," the Commissioner demanded $300,000 and as a result the company was petitioned into receivership. He insisted that the company would have been a going concern today if it had been allowed to continue business with that $150,000 added capital.

Laid to Poor Risks

The President of the now defunct concern said that the poor risks, which the company was forced to accept for automobile insurance, ran the company's loss ratio up to 99 per cent, in the first year, and that through a weeding-out process, the loss ratio was reduced to 54 per cent in the second year.

"If these bad risks are parcelled around among all the companies, as they now are, there is no reason for the collapse of any other company," Mr. Mannos told the Commission.

Mr. Mannos, who also said he was assistant treasurer of the Beacon Insurance Agency, an affiliate of the Canton company, also proposed that some legislation be adopted to force earlier report of personal injuries in automobile accident cases. He explained that now some of these cases are reported three to six months after the accident, long after a proper examination could be made by the company. Earlier reports of such injuries would cut the loss ratio in half, he said.

Mannos Questioned

During the hearing, the special commission members, headed by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, Chairman, questioned Mr. Mannos sharply, concerning an exchange account between the Beacon concern and the Canton company. Senator Goodwin pointed out that approximately $30,000 was paid out from this exchange account by the Beacon insurance agency and told Mr. Mannos the commission members were unable to "fathom" why the money was withdrawn, and to whom it was paid.

Mr. Mannos said he ordered the withdrawal and paid the money back in cash "out of my own personal funds." On several occasions, Mr. Mannos, under repeated questioning, said the money was withdrawn for "things I saw fit to do."

Not satisfied with such answers, Commission members pressed Mr. Mannos for specific information and he said: "Well, if I wanted, say, to pay $500 to someone who did investigating work for the Canton, and the Canton couldn't pay for it, I would pay it that way. Or if the employees ran an outing or party and there was a deficit, I would have paid it in that way."

Going Through Their May Day Steps

By a Staff Photographer

B. U. Students at Outdoor Theater Fete

Edith Rose of Milford, Mass., as Dutch girl, and Cecilia McCarthy of Millis, Mass., as Dutch boy

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour in "The Road to Singapore." 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home." 4:25, 7:35.

Exeter—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Also group of short films. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

Fenway—
"An Angel From Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane, and Wayne Morris. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son"! with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. Also the Jones Family in "On Their Own."

Fine Arts—
"Marseillais," featuring Louise Jouvet and Lise Delamare. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also four Walt Disney prize cartoons. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Free, Blonde and 21," with Lynn Bari. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Information Please." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Johnny Apollo," starring Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05. Tomorrow: Merle Oberon, George Brent and Pat O'Brien in "'Til We Meet Again." Also "Tear Gas Squad."

Modern—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"An Angel From Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane, and Wayne Morris. 9, 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. Also The Jones Family in "On Their Own."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Enemy Agent," with Richard Cromwell and Helen Vinson. 11:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. Also "Manhattan Shakedown." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information, Please," "Robert Benchley Makes Home Movies," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Fishing Fleets of Sweden," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:10, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Christopher Morley; "Barbadoes Island and Washington travelogues"; "The Story of Wheat"; "College Songs"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Secret Agent." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolph Menjou. Also "Stanley and Livingston," with Spencer Tracey and Cedric Hardwicke. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Four Daughters," starring the Lane Sisters. Also "History is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer.

University—
Laurence Olivier in "Rebecca." 2:20, 5:35, 8:50. Also "The March of Time—America's Youth—1940." 2, 5:15, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me." 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Also "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Opening night of the Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (See Amusement Page for program).

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Vocal concert by the pupils of Marie Sundelius. 8.

Boston Public Library—
Concert by the WPA American Folk Singers. Thomas H. Johnson, conductor. 8.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum Bailey Circus. Daily at 2:15 and 8:15.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—
Canteen Show for the benefit of the Defence Contre Avions Canteens. Puppets from the Fuller Studios, Quincy; Dana Sieveling, dancer, and other attractions. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:15.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New Hampshire Forest Test On Farms in Carroll County

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 8—In each town in Carroll County, New Hampshire, a typical farm is being selected for demonstration of modern forest management policies in a program sponsored by the State Forestry Department and the State Extension Service. In a territory where most farms have woodlots, this Carroll County experiment is aimed at furthering the practices that will be inaugurated on the experimental plots.

When the demonstration areas are chosen, a woodland plan will be drawn of each plot in order to show the present stand both as to size and condition. A plan of operations will be drawn up for each of these plots and the respective owners will keep comprehensive records that will show what has been done and what has been accomplished. The farmers on whose lots the experiments will be carried out will receive information on merchandising their forest products.

Liquor Store Signs

The electric display advertising machines in the State Liquor Stores, which have been the basis of much controversy and the legality of which is questioned, are receiving additional sponsorship after having stood idle since their installation until a few weeks ago. It is believed that the owners are seeking to settle the many questions involving the machines one way or another before their contract with the State Liquor Commission comes up for renewal. Only one distiller is using the machines but the original single stationary advertising card in several of the machines has been augmented by additional cards of the same firm. Distillers have apparently taken the attitude that a ruling from the Federal Alcoholic Administrator makes such advertising a violation of regulations.

Youth Orchestra

About a hundred youthful New Hampshire musicians will shortly be selected to take part in two concerts at the eighth New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festival at Little Boar's Head, N. H., July 27 and 28. The young people who will play in the special State-wide orchestra will go to the University of New Hampshire for five days of intensive training just prior to the festival.

Seacoast Erosion

Consideration is being given to possible methods of permanently preventing erosion along the New Hampshire seacoast at Hampton Beach. The need for such action was shown by the large damage at the coast caused by the high seas of a few weeks ago. Organizations interested in the seacoast are studying the situation and will present their recommendatione to the State.

Chief State Highway Engineer Daniel H. Dickerson says that "while erosion undoubtedly has taken place at Hampton in recent years, there is some evidence that in the remote past the ocean front was farther back than it is now."

University Courses

A number of changes have been made in the curriculum for the University of New Hampshire for its next year, with 18 existing courses being eliminated and 25 new courses added. The greater number of the changes are being made in the departments of psychology and music. In the field of music, the changes are aimed at providing a more rounded curriculum and a four-year course will be offered for teachers and supervisors of public school music. The department of government, in conjunction with the department of civil engineering, will offer an introductory study of community planning. New introductory courses will be established in the field of language and architecture. A course in secretarial office procedure and practice is also being established.

Massachusetts Executives Study Cost Sheet

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Now Gets Exact Figures on Departmental Expenses

Looking over a report of the "accrual accounting" method in the State House in Boston are, left to right, Gustave A. Moe, field manager of the Public Administration Service; Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; State Comptroller George E. Murphy and William W. Parsons, Public Administration Service staff member.

New Cost Accounting Cuts State Expenses

Continued from Page 1

ministration and Finance for a report on how the various departments were staying within their budgets. But the great obstacle to the effectiveness of this was simply that there was no accurate way of knowing whether allocations were being observed or not because the books showed only how much departments had spent, not how much they were committed to spend.

Whole Story Told

For example, a department might report that it had spent less than half its allotment for the first six months of the year, and on paper this would look just ducky, but the report would fail to show the department had ordered a new Lincoln with easy push button radio that would throw the budget for the remaining six months far into the deficit side unless other expenditures were sharply trimmed.

The saddest part about it was that by the time the first of the year rolled 'round there was, often as not, a new Governor coming into office and a new Legislature was left with no alternative but to pass a deficiency appropriation and forget the whole affair.

Some freaky things used to happen. When Comptroller George E. Murphy went over the State institutions preparatory to installing the new accrual system he found 7,754 pounds of dried peas on hand in one hospital, enough to last eight years!

In another institution they found no less than 15,266 packages of hairpins. The average yearly consumption of these articles was 66 packages, it developed. Another place, Monson State Hospital, they found 720,000 paper napkins, enough to last four years!

At Wrentham they actually uncovered 3,500 knitting needles!

Quarterly Summaries

Such amazing things are not likely to happen under the accrual system. For its chief feature lies in the fact that in addition to showing what a department has spent, it also shows what it has contracted for. Moreover, the position of each department is automatically summarized and laid before the Governor four times a year.

In other words, the spending of each department is checked over first by the Commission on Administration and Finance, of which Patrick J. Moynihan is chairman, and, finally, by the Governor himself. The effect of this is to put the whole State on a quarterly budget, which, of course, enormously enhances the direct supervision the Governor exercises over departments.

In addition, the system is so set up that the Governor may call for in between time reports on any single department, or all of them, at any moment he cares to. Such a report can be placed on his desk in a matter of minutes.

According to Gustave A. Moe, field manager for the Public Administration Service, and one of the country's most widely known governmental research experts, the effectiveness of the accrual system should increase from year to year, as the uniform record system gives comparisons.

The accrual system of accounting has an interesting history in Massachusetts. It was first projected into discussions three years ago when the Legislature authorized a survey of State affairs. Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and a member of the special commission named to study the State government, found, as had many Governors, that it was virtually impossible to get an accurate financial picture of the State at any given time.

Mr. MacDonald discussed the problem with Mr. Moe, who described the accrual system and its operation in Michigan, Connecticut and Kentucky. Mr. MacDonald started pushing for such a system immediately, but only succeeded in getting the idea over when he gained the support of Governor Saltonstall, who quickly saw in it the answer to many problems.

The Legislature was asked to appropriate $18,500, and Mr. Moe, assisted by William W. Parsons and other P. A. S. experts, set about the considerable task of revamping the State's whole accounting method.

Eight months were consumed in this job, and in smoothing operations, but the system is now installed and tuned up in good order. In fact, just the other day, on May 2, a full report on the whole State was handed to the Governor, just two days after the April books had been closed!

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, May 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, May 9

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American and World Affairs: Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature: Charles Dickens, Journalist," A. Bertram de Mille.
8: 0 p. m.—Meeting of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Easter Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Concert Program. DXB 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Eindhoven—9:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If yours is the type of head (and pocketbook) that can take hats that are utterly unique . . . then quick with the little red book, and jot down the name of Elise Moliere, whose salon is at 91 Newbury Street; right in with Vincent's. Because here's a milliner who has been with a couple of French shops, and who has also designed for no less than Lily Daché, who knows hats from every angle. And some of them have plenty . . . but all style. But by "unique" we don't mean "impossible"—not by any means. Rather we mean definitely different, which is, of course, what every woman insists on when she pays anywhere from $12.50 up for her bonnets. (To say nothing of what the man of the house demands!)

Her 1940 version of the good old Tricorne model brings out the rough straw. This time in navy blue, all sleek and shiny, with a width of folded polka dot tie silk . . . excellent with a tailored suit or simple frock. For the beginning of her prices, $12.50. For $16.50, you may have a delicious red straw hat, with a bit of a brim that can be worn at a provocative angle (and if you don't know at just what angle that is, just get Elise Moliere herself to put on a hat, for she always wears them at an engaging slant!) and a rather tall crown that has been all grabbed up at the very top, so that what width it has at the base is reduced to a mere fraction. And all bedecked with two bunches of red grapes, one at either side; in a subtle, opaque red. Then of course there are the proverbial cartwheel hats, which will be forever flattering, and large brimmed felts. For that matter, if you like the idea, she'll see that you have a hat made up for yourself that's a regular two-timer. That is, for daytime wear you have an attractive hat with a simple wide crown. Perhaps a flower or so for trimming. But comes the night, and you simply remove the brim . . . and voila . . . you have on your head a close fitting evening straw! Rather like a skullcap, or calotte. Which certainly ought to give you your money's worth from any angle!

Why Not Hosiery For Mother's Day

Much as you may think your mother is just domestically inclined, we still think that Mother's Day (next Sunday) is not the day to give her a washing machine . . . any more than a lawn mower is the thing for papa on his specified day. Because we believe that there's enough of the feminine in every mother to feel pleased at the sight of something perhaps a bit frivolous. Even though she tucks it away in her dresser to just peek at occasionally. Like ultra sheer hosiery, for instance. Or anything in the perfume and sachet line with the distinctive "Yardley" mark on it. From Filene's perhaps. Or Helena Rubinstein's "Apple Blossom" that's fairly drenched with fragrance. At only a dollar for lots of the cologne. From Chandler's. Or a pair of Kislav gloves from R. H. Stearns, $5.50, in white. Washable doeskin-finish lambskin, and worthy of the nicest glove case in the land.

Wedge Shoes As a Teammate

Candid Camera Thoughts:—Although there's no reason why you should wear a pair of Wedgee shoes in order to carry Filene's Wedgee handbag, still they would make a good team. The corners have been worked in with colored strips, just as the heels of Wedgees are. Loads of combinations for $5. Most of the bag is one color, with the relief note in the corners. If you are interested in Chinese items, then you'll surely be interested in T. D. Whitney's display and sale of Chinese pieces up on their fourth floor. And there might possibly be a few of those famous Kent hair brushes left on sale. They're only $3.90, marked from as high as $8. Siberian boar bristles in them, and if your husband objects to the brushes you usually buy for him, then here's your chance to please him; for we understand that men do like them!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Braun Sees Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis Brann of Maine visited the White House briefly twice yesterday, calling for a few minutes on President Roosevelt. Mr. Brann is Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Negro male quartet	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00 Prof. Women's Club	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Religious service
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	baseball game	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Novelteers"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Pop Concert	Gus Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 comedy; music	Henry Bruere, talk	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function";	Hollywood Playhouse;	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15 the Lads	swing recordings	dramatization	Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party; vo-	"New Deal-Natl. Social-	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45 drama; war news.	Done?"; quiz program.	calists; orchestra	ism"; Frank Gannett	The Four Toppers
9:00 Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	Fred Allen Show; Merry	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 music; Walter	mystery drama	Macs; Portland Hoffa;	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30 Abel; D. Gish in	This Man's Army	Allen Art Players; in-	Listeners Theater; 'Swan	"Classical Album"
9:45 "Let Us Be Gay"	This Man's Army	terview; orchestra	Lake'	News; Local Sports
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Northwestern University	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 "Musico"; song title	Candle Lighting	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 guessing game	"Front Line Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
10:45 Rep. Jenkins, Ohio	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Local Sports
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:15 News; "Masterworks	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 on the Air"; rec-	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 ords; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Will Bradley's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review,	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular music	Gene and Glenn; songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake"; drama	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins"; drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 What's the Answer?	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Organesque
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	Shopping With You
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Musical Workshop"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	Shopping With You
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	"Request Serenade"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clarke Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	J. Sandridge, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Musicale	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four; hill-	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Charles Francis Adams	"The Guiding Light"	billy group	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Tone Tapestries"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Hits and Bits"	Legion of Safety
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Talk; music
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Studio speaker	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Vernon Roy, Kingsley
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Harold Stokes
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Ambassadors of Song
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Ray Bloch Presents	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	baseball game	Organ concert
4:00 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Dramotization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Console Echoes"	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Tune Time"	P. T. A. Convention	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	"Novatone Time"	Bailey Axton, songs	"Curtain Calls"; re-	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	Song recital
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney"	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	choir and music	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	Variety Program
8:30 "Strange as It	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"I Love a Mystery"	Kay Kyser's College of	Variety Program
8:45 Seems"; war news	"Singin' and Swingin"	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"Good News of 1940";	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	Cab Calloway's Orch.	music; comedy	Sports Writers' Quiz	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Dr. F. Cyril James, Mc-	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	Gill University	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	Dance Music	Bob Burns; Kay Fran-	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 "Dance Time"	"Tropical Moods"	cis; Bill Boyd; Coolidge	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	String Quartet	Weber's Orchestra; vo-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	calists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Dempsey, N. Mexico	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 on the Air"; rec-	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Rep. Boland, Penna.	"Day's End"
11:45 ords; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.	News Service

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Poetry and Pies Intermingle In the Career of Canadian Bard

Wilson MacDonald, the Canadian poet who has been giving a series of recitals in New England, invents pies and breads in his spare time.

When he was a very young man he received $10,000 for the formula and selling campaign for Snax Pies—surely the most curious name ever to come out of the mouth of a poet.

Today, in addition to his lectures here and in Canada, he is engaged in selling a new kind of bread, together with a poetical advertising campaign for it, to the baking industry. He calls his newest creation "World's Fare" bread.

But the pastry is only endured to pay for the poems. Talking with Mr. MacDonald it is at once evident that his devotion to poetry is such that, if need arose, he would stand on a street corner with a poem in one hand and a pie in the other—but the pie would be used to attract the passerby to the poem.

Wandering Minstrel

He more nearly resembles the old wandering minstrel than any other modern poet—he has roamed over North America from San Diego to Greenland reading his poems wherever he can get a hearing. He went to England on a horse boat once and read his poems up and down the length and breadth of the mother country. He has been entertained in the homes of the humble and the great. And his poems are read and quoted by both.

Rabindranath Tagore's secretary was talking to Mr. MacDonald one day and without knowing he had written it remarked that the great Indian poet's favorite poem in English was Wilson MacDonald's "The Miracle Song of Jesus." He calls himself a religious poet. Certainly his devotion to the thing that poetry is seems to bear this out. Perhaps the critic would call him a lyricist, for his poetry sings and has sung itself into many hearts.

But Mr. MacDonald's accomplishments are not limited to writing poems and inventing pies and bread. He is an athlete and an artist. He has equalled track records, been an expert skier, and illustrated his own books.

Applies Art

He applies his art in a very original and interesting way to his poetry. He has evolved a graceful old-world script form of writing and he is at present rendering his latest book, "A Saga of Immortality," in his own hand complete with designs in pen and ink, some of which he has filled in with color. This book, which resembles the beautiful and graceful work of early monastic manuscripts, will be reproduced in a limited edition for subscribers.

Traveling about the country no audience is too small or no audience too large for his purposes for spreading what he would probably call the gospel of poetry. He has lectured to an audience of over 5,000 and also to small family gatherings. He appears on the platforms of schools and colleges introduced by distinguished chairmen. He has also appeared in little hamlets like the one in Nova Scotia where the untutored moderator said with a twang in his voice:

"Don't know nothin' 'bout putry. I ain't a put. But I guess putry's all right. We got a put here tonight. Go ahead."

In addition to Mr. MacDonald's poems and his lectures and his pies he is engaged in writing a history of early American poetry from Freneau to Carl Sandburg.

When you talk with Mr. MacDonald, you are dealing with no poet of the lilies and languor school. William Arthur Deacon didn't call him Bliss Carman's successor without good cause. Like Carman he is not afraid to shout, "World, give me your ear!" And what is more he gets it!

John Ritchey

Handcraft Is Applied to Poetry

Which set the guiding signals in the forest,
And lit that white, magnetic star in heaven?
What is this careful guarding? Where no flow
Comes up with arctic coldness from the ground
The heavens grow generous, and, where they deny,
The ground bows sweet refreshment from the tree.
What power but Love could toil so patiently,
Should so manoeuvre in the common good
Lest man have thirst? O crowding evidence,
That calls to be released, how shall I present
More than a fragment of your boundless proof?
Each way I turn the demonstration grows.
I see an oil of mercy on the hands
Of Crampner on the fire; a lotion poured
On Stephen; an ointment, cool as stairs,
Easing the torn feet of the Crucified.
What martyr could endure the ordeal of flame
Without the ministration of some love
More real to him than his own agony.

Blind urge has but one way, while this great force,
Which gathered this kingdom and granite crags,
The earthquake and the thunder, and the dawn
Coming up quietly as a timid child,
Has myriad words and moods and artistries.
Blind urge has but one object; this has desires
Bred in ionic meditation; they

Page From Manuscript by Wilson MacDonald

This is greatly reduced in size. Beautiful coloring marks some of the pages

Eastern Star Elective Posts Bring Contest

Members of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, meeting in their sixty-fourth annual session in Tremont Temple, Boston, settled down to the formal business of the Order today, in a session that opened at 9:00 a. m., with an organ recital. Mrs. Anna Marie Obrey, of Springfield, Worthy Grand Matron, delivered the address of the Grand Matron; and Thomas Curtis Harriott, of Malden, Worthy Grand Patron, in turn delivered the address of his office. Committees for the session were appointed, annual reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were submitted, and officers for the ensuing year were nominated.

Mrs. Annie D. Neill of Worcester, was nominated for elevation to the office of Worthy Grand Matron, highest honor within the gift of members of the Order in this State; and Charles E. Mathaurs of Lexington, was named for Worthy Grand Patron. In accordance with the policy of the organization to move officers up one station each year, they will succeed Mrs. Obrey and Mr. Harriott, and their election will take place tomorrow. Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, of Somerville, Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Brighton, Grand Treasurer, were named for re-election. Miss Mary F. McGoldrick of West Medford, was named for Associate Grand Matron, and Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, was nominated for Grand Conductress.

The stations of Associate Grand Patron, and Associate Grand Conductress are the only competitive offices, and election to them is a start toward automatic advancement to the highest offices. Three Past Patrons of individual chapters are running for the office of Associate Grand Patron—Frederick W. MacSween of Waban, Frederick R. Kenney of Medford, and Francis D. Collings of Everett. Past Matrons nominated for the office of Associate Grand Conductress are Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, Mrs. Gertrude F. Olsen of Mansfield, Mrs. May E. Dawson of Holyoke. Mrs. L. Charlotte Spargo of Wollaston, and Mrs. Hazel McL. Chase of Medway. Mrs. Dawson is present Grand Warder of the Grand Chapter.

Musical selections and committee reports filled the afternoon session today, with this evening left for the social side of the Order, including meetings, dinners and entertainments for the various Eastern Star Associations.

At the informal opening of the Grand Chapter last evening, Governor Saltonstall welcomed the delegates and said in part that the "happiness of our people in years to come depends largely upon the faith of our people in our representative democratic form of Government. To preserve that faith we must get back to the very foundations of our Government. It must be a Government which begins at home, one which serves the human needs of all citizens alike. That Massachusetts is today so fine a place to call home is because of the high ideals and sterling qualities of its citizens. Our solemn mission today is to protect those ideals and preserve those qualities."

Mayor Tobin urged that the United States remain out of the European war. "We should remember," he said, "no matter how much our hearts go out to the down-trodden countries, that our first obligation is to the United States."

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Anna Marie Obrey

Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, presiding at annual sessions.

Thomas C. Harriott

Worthy Grand Patron

Jewish Editor Has Democracy Education Plan

America's "number one problem" is "to insure the perpetuation of democracy through widespread education, from childhood to maturity, by teaching the political philosophy of self-government in the light of current political developments in world affairs," declared Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate and member of the State Advisory Board of Education, at a "citizenship meeting," at the Ruggles Street Baptist Church in Roxbury last night.

As a further step to make America "propaganda proof" and "propaganda wise," Mr. Brin urged a large network of neighborhood public forums and study groups in every school district as a prime requisite in developing clarity and power of thought processes, a balanced emotional outlook on the part of our citizens in order that they may protect, with argument and reason, the democratic institutions.

Electric Rate Cut of a Cent On Cape Urged

A reduction of approximately one cent a kilowatt hour in electric rates could be effected by the Cape and Vineyard Electric Company and the concern would still make a fair profit, Noah M. Gedman, representing the Falmouth Municipal Electric Committee, told the State Public Utilities Commission today at a public hearing.

The Commission is investigating the rates and earnings of 11 Massachusetts electric companies on its own motion. Today's hearing was the second in the series, for the Commission yesterday held a hearing on the Cambridge Electric Light Companyy.

Today Mr. Gedman said a survey made by an accounting firm for the municipal committee indicated a rate cut of about one cent a kilowatt hour could be made.

"I believe that the company is making a large return on the capital invested," Mr. Gedman added. "Substantial sums appear to have been paid to service and similar organizations. The rates, I believe, are very much too high."

On the other hand, Floyd D. Campbell, President of the Cape and Vineyard Electric Company, said it takes considerable money to give service and that his company is giving service over a territory running into several hundred miles, with comparatively few customers to the mile.

Mr. Gedman agreed that good service was being given by the company but insisted the cost is too high.

Mr. Campbell explained that his company has spent a great deal of money to improve its service, pointing out that for 1940 the budget provides for an outlay of $450,000 for improvements and that for the next five years, more than $1,000,000 will be spent along this line.

By a Staff Artist

Wilson MacDonald

Who has been giving a series of recitals in New England

Hurley Portrait Held Up by Bill

Executive Council action on acceptance of the portrait of former Governor Charles F. Hurley, painted by Jacob Binder, Boston artist, was postponed for one week today when confusion arose over the price to be paid to the artist.

In a letter to the Executive Council the State Art Commission had recommended acceptance of the portrait and the payment to Mr. Binder of his "usual fee for a portrait of this size." Inasmuch as the statutes limit payment to not more than $3,000, the Council decided to have Mr. Binder submit his bill for the work.

Acceptance of the painting will end a controversy which started several months ago when the State Art Commission rejected an earlier portrait of Mr. Hurley by Mr. Binder. At the suggestion of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the former Governor agreed to sit for a second portrait, the one now awaiting approval by the Council.

Greek Boat at Boston To Load Wheat Cargo

The Greek-owned freighter Halcyon, which flies the Panama flag, arrived in Boston today from Port Talbot, Wales, without cargo, to load wheat for an undisclosed port.

The crew are Greeks and receive £20 a month, owing to war risks, which is £3 more than a third officer receives on a British freighter.

R. I. Election Laws Change 1940 Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Although Gov. William H. Vanderbilt vetoed the act proposing a four-man bipartisan board of elections, Rhode Islanders will find that the election laws have been considerably changed when they prepare to participate in the 1940 election.

The vetoed act will have given the board the right of petition to the Supreme Court for an order to make any local Board of Canvassers perform its duties properly or be supplanted by the State board.

The board, whose members would have received $5,000 a year, would have counted the results of State elections, and would have controlled the voting machines.

The present Board of Elections will be in charge of the administration of the four related election and caucus laws which have the approval of Governor Vanderbilt.

The principal provisions of these acts are:

1. Local canvassing authorities will list property tax voters only every two years, instead of every year. Boards of Assessors will certify tax lists every two years in September, instead of annually by Sept. 15.

2. The election warden and the clerk in each city voting place must be of different political parties. In each voting place in cities and towns there must be six supervisors, an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. Federal, State and municipal officeholders, and persons with records involving moral turpitude or election offenses cannot sit as election officials. Members of Boards of Canvassers must meet these qualifications.

3. Watchmen will be eliminated on voting machines. Election inspectors will serve as liaison officers between voting places and the Board of Elections. Voters must pass two sets of bi-partisan checkers before entering the voting enclosures.

4. Boards of Canvassers must hold their final meetings six days before a general election, and must furnish five complete sets of printed lists to town and city party chairmen.

5. Representative District Committees would be wiped out after the caucuses next fall. Ward or town committee members in the respective representative districts would serve representative districts thereafter.

6. Caucuses must stay open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., instead of 2 to 10 p. m. Any caucus official can challenge the right of a voter to participate in the caucus and the challenged voter must make affidavit of his eligibility. Insurgent factions can have watchers in any party caucus.

Governor Urges Peace Observance

Stressing the urgent need for better understanding and good will between nations, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked all Massachusetts people to observe Peace Week which he has designated May 12 to May 18.

"Understanding and good will," the Governor declared, "are more needed today than ever before, when devastating wars are destroying civilization in two continents and bringing suffering to men, women and children. It is an old truth that peace comes only to those of good will."

Peace Week which ends on World Good Will Day, May 18, was established as an annual observance by the World Fellowship of Faiths.

Drug Stores Enter Narcotics Probe

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, announced today that drug stores throughout the State are being investigated by his department to stop the illegal sale of narcotics which is being carried on through forged prescriptions.

Considerable work along this line has already been carried on by the U. S. Attorney, with the result that there have been several arrests.

This condition, it has been learned, is prevalent in the leading drug centers throughout the nation. Forged prescriptions in this State alone run into the hundreds, he said. This announcement follows his blast last week against licensed druggists and physicians who have illegally co-operated in making drugs available to addicts.

Free Swimming Lessons Planned

Urging Boston youngsters to get "in the swim" for the coming beach season, the Boston Park Department today announced classes of free instructions in swimming for the two weeks period beginning next Monday, May 13.

The classes will meet at the Cabot Street Pool in Roxbury and at the Curtis Hall Pool near Soldiers Monument in Jamaica Plain.

Winthrop Man Made Executive Messenger

John P. White, Winthrop Town Moderator and for the past five years a page in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was appointed Executive Messenger by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today. Mr. White succeeds John P. Wroe, who was appointed two weeks ago Clerk of the Waltham District Court and whose appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Council today.

Mr. White was originally appointed a page by Governor Saltonstall when he was Speaker of the House. Last year Mr. White was elected Winthrop Town Moderator. He is believed to be the youngest man to have held this office in Massachusetts.

'El' Dorchester Line Tied Up 20 Minutes

Commuters from Hyde Park, Mattapan and Dorchester, who come to work on the Dorchester line of the Boston Elevated were delayed about 20 minutes today by a breakdown which occurred at 8:10 a. m. between the Savin Hill and Columbia stations. The disabled car was removed and traffic resumed.

Mayor Opposes 'El' Train Cut

The projected curtailed service of the Boston Elevated to Hyde Park was taken note of by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today in a letter sent by the Mayor to the Public Utilities Commission, asking that the new schedule be kept in abeyance until a public hearing could be called.

The Mayor said in his letter that it had been brought to his attention that the projected curtailment would provide a "grossly inadequate service." He said that complaints had reached him from residents and legislators.

From the Public Utilities Commission comes word that no date has been set for a hearing, but that one is likely to be held.

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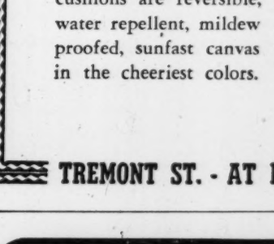

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$11.75 special

Sitting in the sun or shade will again be the popular summer pastime. To add comfort to your leisure, gaiety to your garden, Pray's has an exciting collection of outdoor furniture. For example: these comfortably cushioned chairs of heavy rattan, with strong stretchers and a Valspar finish. The cushions are reversible, water repellent, mildew proofed, sunfast canvas in the cheeriest colors.

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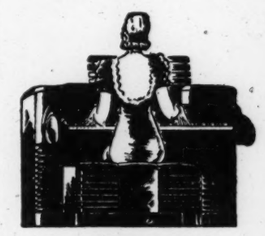

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Spare Outfielder Becomes Regular With Red Sox—Husky Nine Shows Improvement

Finney's Hitting Keeps Di Maggio in Background

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Alabama Lou Finney leading the widely-recognized and highly effective Red Sox batting attack today, little Dominic Di Maggio is a rather forlorn figure as he sits in a corner of the Fenway Park dugout and waits for another chance to face American League pitching. The Pacific Coast League sensation of last season is ready to play. The leg injury that interrupted his play in spring training has disappeared. But if the young man is depending on a Finney slump to get him back in the line-up, he is badly disillusioned. The Alabaman is off to his greatest season.

"It was too bad that Dominic had to get that injury in training," said Finney yesterday, shortly before the Red Sox took the final game of their series with the Cleveland Indians. "Nobody likes to see a kid of his ability stopped before he has had a chance to start.

Finney Confident

"But a fellow can't let sentiment stand in the way of his own bread and butter," Lou continued. "I'm going to make the most of the opportunity before me. I know I can hit this pitching and hit it often enough to play regularly. And I don't intend to stop hitting and let any rookie take my place."

The spurt which lifted Finney's 1940 average to a neat .365 and gave him the Red Sox leadership came in the Cleveland final. Lou went up to the plate five times and only once walked back to the dugout without a hit. He doubled in the first inning and scored a run. He singled in the second and drove in two runs. Johnny Allen stopped him in the fourth, but in the sixth and eight Lou came back with two more singles. In the eighth he batted across the last Boston tally.

The records now show Finney has accumulated 23 base hits in 63 official trips to the batter's box. In right field he is not the defensive player young Di Maggio is. But Lou is good enough. The man who was only a reserve last year has accepted 33 chances this spring without an error. Yes, Dominic had better buy himself a cushion.

Outfield Hitting

Incidentally, Di Maggio might have been back in the line-up before this if Ted Williams and Doc Cramer, the other outfielders, had not been pounding the ball. Teddy is close behind Finney with a .364 average and Doc is right up there at .347. Dom had best make that a thick cushion.

Lefty Grove has now been driven from the mound three times running, although he was credited with yesterday's triumph—his second. Herbie Hash walked out of the bull pen and saved the situation for Lefty. He was a disappointment in the Grapefruit League, but you would never know it by his recent relief chores for Manager Joe Cronin. The Minneapolis rookie has worked 15 innings and allowed only seven enemy hits. He will do.

For the second successive series, the Red Sox today found themselves dueling for the American League lead. The Detroit Tigers, who opened a two-game set at Fenway this afternoon, are making eyes at first place. They can take it by winning here. Del Baker's Bengals came to the Hub after sweeping a three-game series at Yankee Stadium. How times have changed!

* * *

Briefs . . . Finney and Desautels drove in five of the six Red Sox runs yesterday . . . Desautels got his lone single with the bases loaded . . . Gene is looking much better at bat this spring . . . Unless Grove takes a firmer grip on the ball, his earned run average will not be so good in 1490 . . . Foxxie failed to drive in a run in the Cleveland final, but he still leads the circuit with 24 . . . Cramer made another one of his great running catches yesterday . . . Going at full speed, Doc speared Ray Mack's bid for a triple with his gloved hand in deep right center.

* * *

The Bees may soon replace the Dodgers as the sensations of the National League . . . Yesterday's victory at Pittsburgh was their third in a row and the fourth in six starts in the West . . . They are moving rapidly up the ladder . . . In the last two contests Casey Stengel's club has amassed 31 hits and 21 runs . . . More important, these hits have been good for a total of 46 bases . . . Five regulars are over the .300 level, with Chet Ross leading at .380 . . . Eddie Miller has gone from .320 to .347 in this western tour, and he has now accepted 52 straight chances at shortstop without a miss . . . What will Stengel do with the league when Cuccinello and Hassett start hitting?

Boston Box Scores

Bees

May 7

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Warstler 2b	2	1	0	0	0	4	0
Hassett rf	3	2	2	2	3	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
West cf, rf	3	2	1	1	7	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	2	2	3	2	2	0
Ross lf	5	1	3	5	0	0	0
Scarsella 1b	5	1	1	1	7	0	0
Lopez, c	5	1	2	4	4	0	0
Miller ss	5	1	2	6	1	3	0
Piechota p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stringevich p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Javery p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
..amanna p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	11	16	25	27	9	0
PITTSBURGH							
Gustine 2b	5	2	3	5	2	2	1
Elliott cf	5	1	1	2	1	0	0
Vaughan 3b, ss	5	2	2	2	0	1	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	1	1	7	2	0
Van Robays rf	4	1	3	3	2	0	0
Garms lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Brubaker ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
*P Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young ss	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
†Bowman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handley 3b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis c	4	1	2	3	10	0	0
‡Sewell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MacFayden p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bauers p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Schultz	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lanahan p	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
¶L Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	9	15	19	27	9	2

*Batted for Brubaker in third. †Batted for Young in eighth. ‡Ran for Davis in ninth. §Batted for Bauers in third. ¶Batted for Lanahan in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	1	1	1—11
Pittsburgh	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0— 9

Runs batted in, Ross 3, Fletcher, Cuccinello, Garms, P. Waner, Schultz, Scarsella, 2, Miller 4, Gustine 2, Vaughan 2, Van Robays. Two-base hits, Cuccinello, Davis, Elliott, Miller. Three-base hits, Gustine, Ross, Lopez. Home run, Miller. Stolen base, Gustine. Double plays, Fletcher and Young; Young, Gustine and Fletcher. Left on bases, Boston 8, Pittsburgh 10. Base on balls, by Piechota, by MacFayden, by Strinevich, by Lanning, by Lanahan 2, by Javery, by Lamanna. Struck out, by MacFayden, by Bauers 3, by Earley 3, by Lanning, by Lanahan 3, by Lamanna. Hits off Piechota, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Strinevich, 5 in 2 innings; off Earley, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Javery, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off MacFayden, 6 in 2 innings (3 faced in third); off Bauers, 1 in 1 inning; off Lanning, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Lanahan, 5 in 4 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by MacFayden (Cuccinello), by Earley (Fletcher). Wild pitches, Piechota, Bauers, Javery. Winning pitcher, Earley. Losing pitcher, Lanahan. Umpires, Dunn, Jorda and Sears. Time, 3h. 1m. Attendance, 2,093.

Red Sox

May 7

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney, rf	5	1	4	5	3	0	0
Cramer, cf	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Williams, lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	1	1	1	9	0	0
Cronin, ss	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Doerr, 2b	2	1	1	1	1	3	0
Tabor, 3b	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Desautels, c	2	1	1	1	5	0	0
Grove, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	27	6	8	10	27	8	0
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	5	0	3	3	1	0	0
Weatherly cf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Chapman rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Trosky 1b	4	1	1	4	5	1	0
Heath lf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Keltner 3b	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Hemsley c	4	1	1	4	6	2	0
Mack 2b	3	1	2	2	1	4	0
Naymick p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Peters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Bell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harder p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eisenstat p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	13	19	24	8	0

*Batted for Naymick in third. †Batted for Allen in seventh. ‡Batted for Dobson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	x	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4

Runs batted in, Cramer, Finney 3, Desautels 2, Weatherly, Trosky, Hemsley 2. Two-base hits, Finney, Williams. Home runs, Trosky, Hemsley. Hits, off Naymick, 2 in 2 innings; off Allen, 4 in 4 innings; off Dobson, 1 in 1 inning; off Grove, 12 in 7 1-3 innings; off Hash, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Harder, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Eisenstat, 1 in 2-3 inning. Left on bases, Cleveland 10, Boston 8. Stolen base, Foxx. Sacrifices, Cronin, Hash. Base on balls, by Naymick 3, by Allen 4, by Grove 2, by Dobson, by Harder. Struck out, by Grove, 4, by Naymick 2, by Allen 2, by Dobson, by Hash. Double plays, Doerr and Foxx; Hemsley and Keltner; Mack and Trosky. Winning pitcher, Grove. Losing pitcher, Naymick. Time, 2h. 11m. Umpires, Pommell, Rue, Moriarty and Hubbard. Attendance, 8,500.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Gridiron Coach Turns to Painting

Wide World

CHICAGO—Robert C. Zuppke, dean of football coaches and wizard of the teams representing the University of Illinois, staged his fifth "one man show" of oil paintings here yesterday. The football mentor offered 21 new works in oil, mostly scenes of the southwest where he makes his summer home. Coach Zuppke (left), proudly exhibits his paintings to Harold (Red) Grange, the "galloping ghost" of the gridiron whose exploits on the football field were a fitting tribute to the former's football artistry.

Bees Resort to Farming; Credit for Jimmie Foxx

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bees have gone back to the primitive, or perhaps we should say, the pioneer days. Like the early settlers they are in need of things that cannot be purchased, so they must be, comparably speaking, made.

Time and patience, along with expenditures, must be endured as the tree grows to its fruit-bearing maturity. And that is the process through which President Bob Quinn believes the Bees will have to pass to acquire those needed things—good ball players.

Today the farmer of ball players—Bobb Quinn—is quite pleased about his farm system. There are three branches, Hartford, Conn., Evansville, Ind., and Bradford, Pa. There is no Di Maggio, no Ruth, no Foxx, and no Grove in sight, but the farms are promising and the developing produce is not unsightly.

These farms essentially are maintained and supported by the Bees for one sole purpose—to develop players. And these farms are absolutely useless without a manager who knows how to develop a ball player. President Quinn smiles when he names his minor league farm managers—Bob Coleman at Evansville, Rudy Hulswitt at Bradford, and Jack Onslow at Hartford.

Scouting in Vain

Hulswitt in particular is an example of why President Quinn seeks a manager who can develop. This present-day manager was one of the best scouts in the business and helped keep the railroads running, traveling from coast to coast scanning prospects. President Quinn finally convinced Hulswitt that he could manage a club and develop a ball player easier than find one.

This type of manager is like a father to the players. He watches their every move, coaches them in mental and physical baseball, and if ball players can be made, they will make them. Minor league clubs can cost as much as $30,000 a season if they happen to finish poorly in their respective league and fail to draw.

One Good Player

Even if they should have a poor season and lose such a sum of money for maintenance, the major league foster father organization can easily overlook this if so much as one good ball player is developed. It costs much more than $30,000 to buy one.

The type of manager the major league owner does not want on the average minor league club is one who sacrifices development of ball players to win championships and further his own cause. Naturally there are some managers who do not have the knack of developing players and others do not take their jobs seriously enough, but President Quinn believes he has the right sort of managers and fruit-bearing farms.

* * *

The new Red Sox Director of Public Relations, Ed Doherty, passed out to the baseball writers in the press box at Fenway Park mimeographed copies of a letter written to the Associated Press. His part was well meant, the letter was sincere, but the point was not well taken by all. Since Ed requested the reaction, here it is:

This particular writer is a distant admirer of Jimmy Foxx, although he is not well acquainted personally. It is a pleasure to speak and write well of Jimmie, but it is never pleasant to be openly reminded to do such a thing.

New York Press

It should be noticed in reading the letter which follows that all three New York ball players mentioned were fortunate in benefiting from the widespread power of the press of New York, and it must be admitted that when the numerous New York writers elect to publicize anyone, they have the means that no other city commands.

In the instance of Babe Ruth, Foxx is hardly comparable if memory and records serve correctly, for Babe Ruth really saved baseball. His feats came at a time when baseball was wallowing in the mire of the "Black Sox" setback. Ruth was a life saver when writers needed someone to write about.

Lou Gehrig, to this writer, was not the ball player Foxx is, but, here again, Gehrig had many of the attributes of Foxx and he established a record of consecutive games that kept him in the headlines nationally for years. Locally (New York) he won favor with his own power press because he was a product of New York itself.

Opportune Time

Di Maggio gained favor with the New York press because he came along at the opportune time to benefit from the fadeout of Ruth and Gehrig. The New York Yankees continued a mighty team and Di Maggio was the new outlet for the New York press.

All told, it is only necessary to admit the New York press mightier than the Boston press to excuse the differences in the so-called credit given to Ruth, Gehrig and Di Maggio against that given to Foxx. Personally we believe Jimmie Foxx is appreciated by the Boston press, and we believe Jimmie would admit as much. Furthermore we also believe that Jimmie, himself, would not condone having the following letter passed around to stimulate credit, even though it has been done with the best of intentions. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir:

I have often wondered why the Associated Press and Baseball Editors throughout the country so seldom mention any of the achievements of Jimmie Foxx. When Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig or Di Maggio got as much as two hits in one game you carried it as a headline, or set up a special "News Item." Of course every baseball fan has his favorite and you need not be told that Jimmie Foxx is mine, but this is not the point. Credit should be given to whom it is due—you serve the public and you should be fair.

Ruth, Gehrig and Di Maggio, like Jimmie, are of this quiet, unassuming, gentlemanly type, never seeking the lime light, yet Jimmie seems to be the "forgotten man."

Did it ever occur to you the fine example Jimmie is setting for the young manhood of America—by his exemplary conduct and the great characteristic virtue of humility—so badly needed by all Americans today?

Did you ever hear of Jimmie being put out of the game for any misconduct? Did he ever even so much as argue with the umpire?

Did he ever "hold out" over a salary agreement? He certainly has deserved more salary compared to those paid Ruth and Gehrig.

You need not be apprized of the "records"—you have access to them. As great as you tried to publicize Ruth, Gehrig, and Di Maggio, you must acknowledge that Jimmie Foxx and he alone of all the baseball players has the distinction of receiving the "Most Valuable Award" three times.

Yesterday's averages show Jimmie Foxx first in Batting—Home Runs—Runs Batted in—Runs Scored—Doubles—and even stolen bases.

This is no criticism, but honestly, don't you think you should give Jimmie the credit that is due him?

In the event you see fit to make reference to this letter, I will consider it a personal favor that you refrain from using my name.

Very truly yours,

Grads Defend Title

EDMONTON (CP)—The famed Edmonton Grads have defended their Canadian women's senior "A" basketball championship for the last time, defeating Vancouver Western 59-36 to win a two-of-three series in straight games.

Grads, who will disband June 6 on their 25th anniversay, came from behind to nose out the Canadian "B" champions Saturday night 48-47 in the first game. Grads have never been defeated in a Canadian championship series, first started in 1922.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	15	63	23	.365
Williams	17	66	24	.364
Foxx	17	55	20	.364
Cramer	17	75	26	.347
Tabor	17	68	17	.250
Doerr	17	69	16	.232
Desautels	10	10	8	.200
Peacock	6	16	3	.188
Cronin	17	56	10	.179
Di Maggio	5	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	3	2	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

Warstler	6	10	5	.500
Ross	13	50	19	.380
Scarsella	10	35	13	.371
Miller	13	49	17	.347
Andrews	1	3	1	.333
Lopez	11	38	12	.316
Rowell	13	35	11	.314
Cooney	10	18	5	.278
West	13	48	12	.250
Cuccinello	13	53	13	.245
Hassett	13	51	12	.235
Sisti	5	15	2	.133
Loane	6	8	1	.125
Masi	3	9	1	.111
Majeski	2	2	0	.000

Pot of Gold

A pot of gold, estimated at $20,000, which includes an all-expense trip to Puerto Rico, awaits the 1940 National Champions, winners of the annual National Tournament at Wichita, Kansas, Aug. 16 to 28.

Albion Rovers Win

GLASGOW (CP)—Albion Rovers defeated Queen's Park, 3-1, May 7 in a Scottish western regional group soccer match played at Hampden Park.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh, Boston at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at New York, Detroit at Boston.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Eligibility Rules Modified For N. H. Interscholastics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 8—Champions in three classes—Porthmouth, N. H., Lawrence, Mass., and Seton Hall Prep of South Orange, N. J.—will return to the scene of their 1939 triumphs to offer strong bids in the State, out-of-State, and preparatory classes of the University of New Hampshire's 28th annual interscholastic track meet here Saturday, May 11.

The trio tops a list which includes 51 schools from six States and a total of 89 competitors.

One of the greatest points of interest on which spectators and coaches will concentrate concerns the new eligibility rules and how they will affect the top notch clubs. The question will not be so great in the two high school divisions, for most State requirements are as strict, or more strict than those laid down by Supervisor Paul Sweet and his committee. It will be the prep school class which will bear watching.

Smaller prep coaches are hopeful that perhaps the rules will shave the powerful Seton Hall team down to their size. Last spring, in its first New Hampshire appearance, the New Jersey school collected an almost unheard of 79 points, 57 more than that of St. John's, the six-year champion.

One thing which the new rules will do is put all schools in a class on a standard basis. The new prep rules (high schools have but slight modifications), state that a competitor's total attendance in high and prep must not have exceeded six years, that he shall not have been enrolled in a college or junior college, and that he must not have reached his 22nd birthday.

Sweet announced today that Joseph Orpen of Medford will again be official starter for the meet. Other head officials will be John McKittrick of Dorchester and Edward Blood, New Hampshire's assistant track coach, field; Carl Martin of Durham, finish; Tony Dougal of the physical education staff, timer; and Sweet, referee. Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the university, has accepted an invitation to be honorary referee.

Assisting Sweet in preparation for the meet is Alphonse Lucien of Portland, Maine, manager of the 1940 freshman winter track squad.

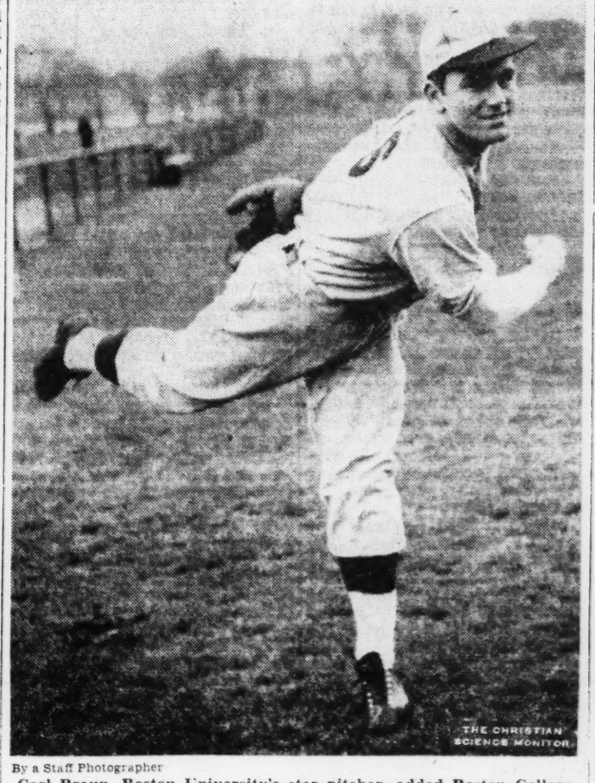
The final list of schools entered in the meet is:

In-State (New Hampshire) high school class—Bristol, Concord, Dover, Franklin, Hanover, Keene, Laconia, Lebanon, Manchester Central, Manchester West, Milford, Nashua, Penacook, Portsmouth, and Towle of Newport.

Out-of-State high school class: Maine—Bangor, Brunswick, Cony of Augusta, Deering of Portland, Gardner, John Bapst of Bangor, Kennebunk, Lewiston, Portland, South Portland, and Thornton of Saco. Vermont—Brattleboro, Burlington. Massachusetts — Brockton, Dedham, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn Classical, Lynn English, Peabody, Quincy, Rindge of Cambridge, Waltham, and Weymouth. Rhode Island—Cranston, Hope, of Providence, Mount Pleasant of Providence.

Preparatory school class: New Hampshire—New Hampton and Tilton. Maine—Bridgton, Coburn Classical (Waterville), and Hebron. Massachusetts—St. John's (Danvers) and Thayer (Braintree). New Jersey—Seton Hall (South Orange).

Triumphs Again



By a Staff Photographer

Carl Braun, Boston University's star pitcher, added Boston College to his list of victories this season when he went the full route at Nickerson Field yesterday to win 8-7. Previously in the Terriers' abbreviated season Braun had beaten Harvard 1-0. The stocky right-hander practically won his own game yesterday, for his single in the seventh drove in the last two B. U. runs.

Northeastern Coach Happy As Pitchers Come Through

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A couple of rousing finishes by his diamond powerhouse gladdened the heart of Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern yesterday afternoon at Huntington Field, when the Huskies twice came through in the final inning with runs that defeated Rhode Island State in a New England College Conference League double-header.

While the two victories gave added evidence of the power of Husky bats, they also heaped honors on the pitching staff of three, a group that was a question mark at the beginning of the season, but which to date has come through with six victories in eight starts.

Yesterday two of the pitchers started, finished, and were credited with winning the games—seven-inning affairs according to conference rules, and Gallagher believes his team is gradually developing into a well-rounded unit. At the start of the season he knew the club had power offensively and ability defensively. With the performances of his hurlers at this half-way point in the schedule, he views the future optimistically.

Heading the Northeastern pitching staff is young Eddie Barry of Wellesley, the sophomore all-around star. Eddie is the possessor of just half of the Husky victories, three, by virtue of his stunts against Colby, Connecticut State, and Rhode Island State.

Three Sports

Eddie came to the intown institution by way of Wellesley High, where he was outstanding in three sports—football, hockey, and baseball. His feats in football and baseball, however, were overshadowed by his ability in hockey, in which he was named all-scholastic. He also played on the all-Bay State League team against the Greater Boston All-Stars, and scored the only goal for his team. This past season at Northeastern, he started off in the New England Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League in spectacular fashion and was headed for scoring honors when he became ineligible.

In baseball Barry is what is known as a hitting pitcher. He has hit a ball over the center field fence at the Huskies' home grounds in Brookline, and is only the second athlete in the history of the field ever to accomplish the feat. Coach Gallagher would like to play him in the outfield when he is not on the mound, but inasmuch as the three pitchers are rotating in order, Herb believes every third game is sufficient for the young right-hander.

First-Stringer

As a freshman last year, the nineteen-year-old 160-pound athlete played his three sports, winning numerals in all. This past fall he won his way to a first-string berth as tailback on Coach Jimmy Dunn's football eleven. His best performance this spring as a hurler came against Connecticut State, when he scattered nine hits and shut out the Nutmeggers for eight of the nine innings.

The second man of Gallagher's pitching triumvirate is Charlie Foster of Lynn, who won the second game yesterday afternoon. Foster is a product of Tom Whelan's at Lynn English High School, where he was a member of the team which first won the Eastern Massachusetts championship and then traveled on to win the State championship at Fenway Park.

Fast-Baller

Foster, a junior at Northeastern, won two and lost three last spring, and gives every indication that he will surpass that record this season. Already he has defeated Maine and Rhode Island State, with no defeats to mar his record. Baseball is his only sport, and as a pitcher his chief forte is his fast ball. His added effectiveness this year can be traced to the poise and control he has gained.

Third of Gallagher's hurlers is Dave Gerry of Topsfield, a senior, who won the opener this year from Tufts, but then went on to lose to Bates and Colby. Dave is the only unpredictable member of the staff, but Gallagher has hopes that he has got his losing games out of the way. Last season Gerry was the No. 3 man on the staff to Charlie Foster, No. 2, and Bump Gibson, of Salem, No. 1.

* * *

Coach Herb Gallagher, who managed Bourne in the Cape League last summer, found himself without a job for this summer when the Cape circuit folded during the winter. The likeable Gallagher has made connections with Claremont, N. H., in the Northern League, however, and will play for Manager Marty McDonough, Gallagher's teammate at Harwich two years ago. Herb will pitch and play the outfield.

* * *

Al Pajonas, the smooth sophomore shortstop whose triple with the bases loaded in the seventh inning won the second game for Northeastern yesterday, will also play for Claremont. Last summer Pajonas played with his coach at Bourne where McDonough saw him and was struck with his play. Al will play his regular position this summer.

* * *

Co-captain Alex Struzziero's pinch single with men on second and third with two out in the seventh inning won the first game for the Huskies yesterday. The hit was the first of the season for the East Boston boy, and Gallagher was mighty glad he had saved it.

Far West Dominates in Track

Further advanced in condition and competition, the Far West dominates the tabulation of the best track and field performance in the United States this year according to the May issue of the Amateur Athlete, official monthly publication of the A. A. U., which is just off the press.

The performance table, listing the 10 best times or distances in 14 standard events, finds the Far West in the No. 1 spot in nine of them. The South has four and the East, one, with none going to the Midwest. This ultra-exclusive First Ten Club, goal of track and field athletes the country over, has drawn an extremely heavy far western representation.

Far Westerners

The leaders for the Far West are Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford with the world record-equalling time of 9.4 in the 100-yard dash; Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College with 20.9 in the 220; Gordon Klemmer, California freshman with 47 flat in the 440; Floyd Keesling of Fresno State with 1:53.3 in the 880; Dixie Garner of Washington State with 9:17.1 in the two miles; Zenas Butler of Long Beach and Tom Moore of the Olympic Club with 23.5 in the low hurdles; Pete Zagar of Stanford with 167 ft. 7½in. in the discus throw; Bob Peoples of Southern California with 222 ft. 2½ in. in the javelin throw and Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club with a world record 15 feet in the pole vault.

Rigorous Standards

Lone eastern leader is Al Blozis of Georgetown with 55ft. 5⅜in. in the shot put. The South and Southwest come through with Fred Wolcott of Rice who did 14.3 in the high hurdles; Blaine Rideout of North Texas State who was caught in a 4:10.1 mile; Don Boydston of Oklahoma Aggies who cleared 6ft. 8¼in. in the high jump and Buston Yates of Austin who broad jumped 24ft. 8in.

The majority of the top performances should be surpassed before the tabulation is completed for next month since track and field will be speeding up its pace in the next few weeks. Yet the First Ten Club already has set up rigorous standards since 9.7 is the slowest century, 21.5 the slowest 220, 6ft. 4in. the lowest high jump and so it goes right down the line.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	4	2	0	1.000
Grove	4	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	2	1	0	1.000
Hash	6	2	1	.667
Harris	3	2	1	.667
Dickman	4	2	2	.500
Bagby	3	1	1	.500
Ostermueller	4	0	0	.000
Wilson	4	0	0	.000
Wagner	2	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Earley	2	1	0	1.000
Posedel	3	1	1	.500
Sullivan	4	1	1	.500
Swift	3	1	1	.500
Strincevich	4	1	2	.333
Coffman	5	0	1	.000
Javery	3	0	1	.000
Callahan	1	0	1	.000
Errickson	4	0	0	.000
Lamanna	3	0	0	.000
Barniele	2	0	0	.000
Piechota	1	0	0	.000

Helena Mroczkowska New Fencing Champion

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Helena Mroczkowska, of Hempstead, N. Y., who took up fencing only four years ago, last night won the National women's foils championship, defeating among others, Mildred Stewart of New York, the only coach Miss Mroczkowska ever had. Miss Stewart finished in third place behind Mrs. Marion Lloyd Vince of New York.

Miss Mroczkowska succeeds Helena Meyer of San Francisco, who did not defend the title.

Barbara Cachrane of New York, was fourth, and Mrs. Jarmila Vokral of Philadelphia, former champion of Czechoslovakia, fifth. Lisel Oppenheim, of the New England division, took sixth place, ahead of Carol King of the Illinois division. Morcene Fitz of Los Angeles and Dorothy Grimmelmann of New York brought up the rear.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

(Based on 30 or more times at bat)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Leiber, Cubs	18	70	15	28	.400
Wright, White Sox	16	66	12	26	.394
Slaughter, Cardinals	16	65	11	25	.385
McQuinn, Browns	16	65	11	25	.385
Ross, Bees	13	50	10	19	.380
Swift, Browns	13	43	2	16	.372

Home Runs

American League	National League
Kuhel, White Sox 6	Mize, Cardinals 5
Foxx, Red Sox 6	Cosgarz, Dodgers 3
Trosky, Indians 5	Camilli, Dodgers 3
	Ott, Giants 3

Runs Batted In

American League	National League
Foxx, Red Sox 24	Leiber, Cubs 15
Kuhel, White Sox 14	Nicholson, Cubs 14
Solters, White Sox 14	Lombardi, Reds 14
Walker, Senators 14	

McLaughlin Optioned

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Athletics have optioned Pitcher Pat McLaughlin to Toronto of the International League. McLaughlin was signed by Connie Mack last January after Judge Kenesaw M. Landis made the pitcher a free agent. After a trial Mack decided the hurler needed another year in the minors.

Pacific Coast Conference (Northern Division) Track and Field Meet May 18

Washington State Rivals Out to Break Title Reign

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Can Washington State College continue its domination of the Northwest cinder paths? This is the question to be decided here May 18 when the Cougar track and field team attempts to win its eighth consecutive Northern Division championship.

The Washington State track supremacy is one of the longest sports reigns in recent Northwest intercollegiate history, and the other Conference schools think it is about time something be done about it.

Outstanding challenger this year will be the University of Washington Huskies with their strongest team since the days of national champions: Shot putter Herman Brix, hurdler Steve Anderson, and discus tosser Paul Jessup.

Well-Balanced

Already victorious in dual meets over Oregon and Oregon State by overwhelming margins, the Huskies boast a well-balanced team that may be able to pile up enough places to topple the star-studded Cougar coterie.

But that will be no easy matter. Coach Karl Schlademan has his big point winners of 1939 ready for action, led by Lee Orr and captain Bill Dale. Orr, now in his fifth year of school, was granted an extra year of competition through the vote of the other Conference schools—and these schools may rue that moment of kindliness as they watch the speedy Cougar sweep through the competition at the big meet.

Orr was a Canadian Olympic sprinter in 1936 when a freshman at Washington State, and was an outstanding varsity track star in his sophomore and junior years at Pullman. But last year as a senior he was able to compete in only one meet, and by special vote the Conference awarded him another year.

Orr Specialties

Specialties for Orr are the 220 and 440-yard dashes and the 220-yard low hurdles. He should have an easy time winning the 220-yard lows, for already this year he has registered a 21.2 mark, which ties the Northern division record.

Cougar captain Bill Dale looks to be the class of the half milers, and Dixon Garner is still at his peak in the mile and two-mile events. Garner ran a 9:07.2 mile last year in Seattle.

Sprinters Liddell and Littlejohn, and weightmen Stone and Roswell are other Washington State leaders.

Coach Hec Edmundson's Washington thinclads can't expect to get more firsts than the Cougars, but if Oregon State, Oregon, Idaho and Montana can lend a helping hand, the Huskies might be able to win by amassing points from places.

Husky captain Jim McGoldrick displayed his best form in four years by defeating Howard Carlson, Oregon State's Northern Division hurdle champion, in both high and low events at the Husky-Beaver dual meet. McGoldrick cannot hope to beat Orr in the lows, but might come through with a high hurdle victory.

Qvale Surprises

Surprise sensation of the Huskies this season has been a sophomore sprinter, Kjell Qvale, a Norwegian youth who is also an excellent skier. Qvale has registered marks of 9.7 and 9.8 in the 100-yard dash in poor weather conditions, and is unbeaten so far this year.

Competition for Orr in the 440 may come from Washington's Jimmy Todd, who has a best mark of 48.4 and can do better, according to Coach Edmundson.

These are just a few of the numerous track and field experts who will perform at the championships here. Other outstanding Northwest leaders include javelin toss thrower Boyd Brown of Oregon, high-jumper Harris and sprinter Buck of the Webfoots, and miler Don Vaillancourt and 880 star Kirman Storli of Oregon State.

Head erect, Jim McGoldrick awaits the starter's gun for the high hurdles race in the Northern Division track and field championships of the Pacific Coast Conference, to be held May 18 at Seattle. McGoldrick, a senior at the University of Washington, is captain of the Husky track team that will challenge the seven-year supremacy of Washington State College

* * *

A robust wind huffed and puffed to fill the sails of almost 200 boats, as the local yachting season opened here with a race on Lake Washington, May 4.

Opening with a parade of sails reviewed by Seattle's Mayor Arthur Langlie, a full day of racing was enjoyed by the yachting enthusiasts.

Over all winner for the day was C. W. Stimson's "Angelica," a Class A sailboat. "Romp II," owned by Keith Fisken, won Class B honors, and "Gay Bead," piloted by Charles Padelford won in Class C. Also racing were star boats, flatties, junior knockabouts, dinghies, and R Class, six-meter boats.

Bob Cahn

62-Day Pin Meet Ends; 30,000 Bowl

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—The 40th American Bowling Congress tournament went into the record books today as one of the most successful in the history of the Congress.

While no A. B. C. scoring record was broken, the 1940 tournament set a new high in spectator interest by attracting more than 100,000 persons to see some 6,000 teams bombard the pins in the 62-day firing which closed last night. The 30,000 bowlers came from 731 cities.

"Aside from the record entry," said Elmer Baumgartner, A. B. C. secretary, "this tournament is significant in that it established bowling as a spectators' game. Previously it was strictly a competitors' game."

More than 2,500 teams already have made reservations for the 1941 meet in St. Paul and officials said that although a record entry list might be expected, it was likely that the attendance mark set here would stand for some time.

The new champions in the minor events, unchallenged by the final firing last night, are:

Doubles—Herb Freitag and Joe Sinke, Chicago, who scored 1,346 for a $600 prize and diamond-studded medals.

Singles—Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind., 742 for $300 and a medal.

All-Events—Fred Fischer, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,001, an average of 222.3, for $200 and a medal.

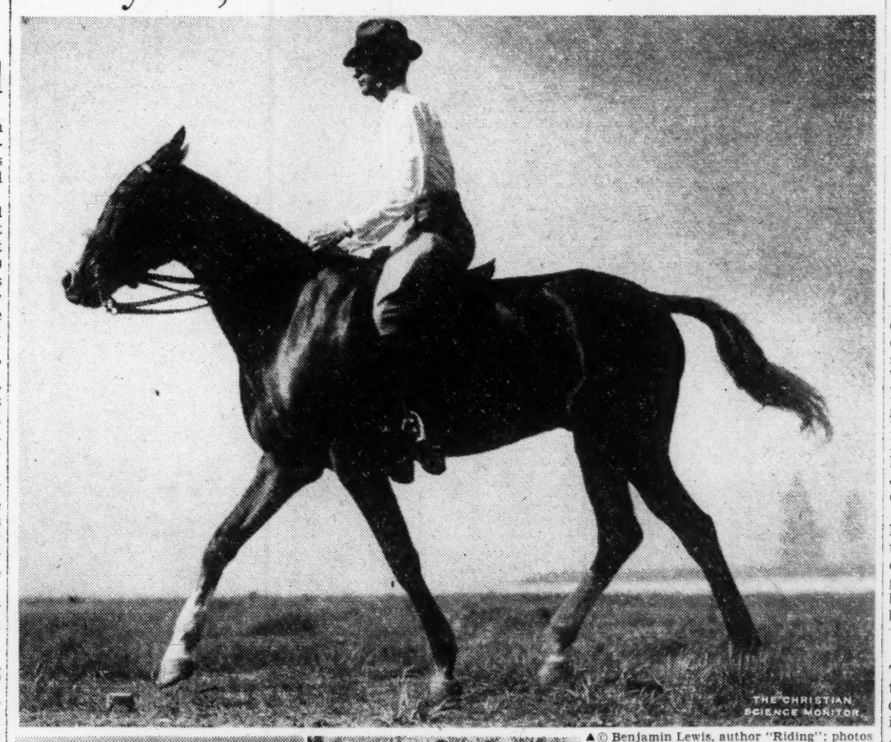
The Chicago Monarchs won the team championship with a score of 3,047 in the five-man event concluded a day earlier.

A total of $241,000 in cash was divided among the prize winners in the four divisions with 8,676 checks going to the leading scorers. The lowest totals to cash in the four events were: team 2,638, doubles 1,111, singles 571, and all events 1,774.

On the negative side of the picture, the tourney produced the usual number of "goats."

The low three-game total of the meet was a 254 by John McLaughlin of Indianapolis who hit games of 80-75-99 in the five-man event. Bernard Greenwell of Weirton, W. Va., got 263 on 112-87-64 in the singles. The Hank and Skips team of Buffalo posted 1,888 in the five-man event. Bill Sheehy and Floyd Shumaker, Akron, Ohio, hit 704 in the two-man division, and Earl Harkins, New Brunswick, N. J., posted 1,056 in all-events.

Rhythm, Pace and a Horseman's Grace



© Benjamin Lewis, author "Riding"; photos by Eugene Priduss, introduction by Col. J. K Brown, Cavalry U. S. A.; Garden City Publishing Company

Above: The normal trot. As you apply your leg aids, your weight is brought further forward at the waist to balance over knees and stirrups. Your back remains hollow as you rise a few inches forward and above the saddle, using the knees and lower legs as a base. You do not come down hard onto the saddle at the fall, but rather onto the forward part of the seat and inside corners of the upper thighs.

Lower left: Shoulders are square, arms evenly extended, bent at the elbows but hanging naturally from the shoulders; hands are separated about nine inches, thumbs on top closed on reins. Legs down and under you. Note the saddle showing in back of you.

Lower right: From front to rear your weight is just as evenly distributed.

Boots and Saddles

The Art of Posting

By Col. J. J. Boniface

United States Cavalry Rt.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In horseback riding there are several forms of "seats," well recognized among equestrians. For instance, the "Forked" seat of the cowboy; the "Tongs across the wall" seat of the rank amateur; the "Cavalry" seat of the Regular Army; the "Hunting" seat of the rider after hounds; the "Jockey" seat, etc. Each has its followers and each, in its particular field, possesses its own peculiarities.

When we speak of the "Posting" seat, we mean the sort of seat adopted by a rider when moving at a trot. When riding at this gait, there are two forms of seats used—the "Close" seat wherein the rider sits solidly in the saddle, glued to the saddle, as in the "Forked" seat mentioned above; and the "Posting" seat, wherein the rider rises and falls in the saddle as the horse goes forward at the trot. It is of this latter seat that we are now speaking.

Other Forms of Seats

Incidentally, it will be well to refer briefly to the other forms of seats mentioned. in the "Forked" seat, the rider is never stiff, but grips with the inner sides of his thighs (from waist to knee) and keeps close in the saddle, lower legs vertical and not clutching the horse; heels about two inches lower than the toe, ball of foot on stirrup tread; back straight without stiffness; chest up, stomach in; head erect. The rider's legs are carried almost straight up and down and a rather long length of stirrup is used. It is a very strong seat, using the "close" method.

In the "Tongs across the Wall" seat, the legs of the rider are stuck out both sideways and to the front, stiffly, making a seat both insecure and awkward but frequently adopted by "green" riders as a post seat. Viewed from the front, the rider's feet are seen sticking far out from the horse's sides; viewed from the side, the rider's legs are seen to have the legs, especially the toes, poking far to the front. Never use it. It is the mark of the greenhorn.

"Cavalry" Seat

In the "Cavalry" seat, the rider sits erect, head and chest up, stomach in, thighs sloping downward at about the same angle as the horse's shoulders; grip by insides of thighs (never the backs of them) lower legs loose and vertical; heels about two inches lower than the toes. Stirrup length adjusted to conform to these standards. Balls of feet are on stirrup treads.

Riders who have grown up into use the "Close" seat at a trot adhere to it forever. It is a strong seat. But cavalry riders, horse-show riders, park and academy riders of today use the "Posting" seat almost exclusively, claiming it is both "good form" and less fatiguing on horse and rider. Whether or not it is actually more comfortable to the horse, nobody knows. Those who use it claim that it is definitely more comfortable to the rider; and certainly anyone entering horse-shows or other such classes must use it to gain any favorable rating at such meets.

After forty-seven years in the saddle, observing all kinds of riders, I believe one should try both the "Close" seat and the "Posting" seat and then adopt the one he or she finds the more comfortable and stable in the individual case. Each class of riders claims the seat they use is the superior one.

Practiced and Understood

Posting is done in a special way and must be earnestly practiced and understood. We say the rider is "posting on the right (or left) diagonal," as the case may be. By this we mean that the rider is rising (a few inches from the saddle) and falling in unison with the horse s right (or left) front foot. As the foot rises from the ground, the rider allows himself to be "lifted" up. As the horse's foot descends to the ground, the rider allows himself to drop lightly back into the saddle seat. One may post on either the right of left diagonal, whichever he prefers. It makes no difference which diagonal he uses, though many claim it rests the rider to occasionally change from one diagonal to the other. The method of making the change is to allow the rider's body to sit "close" in the saddle for a few trots of the horse, then start posting on the other diagonal.

To learn posting and to get it properly, look down at the horse's shoulder (either the right or the left). It will be seen to rise and to fall as the rider moves forward at the trot. Now start gently rising on the diagonal selected, going up as that shoulder rises and going back down into the saddle as that shoulder falls. Use a stirrup length slightly shorter than for ordinary riding, especially when learning posting. Grip with the inner sides of the thighs (where the strong gripping muscles are located; known as our adductor muscles). Allow the rider's ankles to work upward and downward—not held stiffly. Lean slightly forward from the hips, but never too much. The reins are held in both hands by riders in parks, in jumping, in riding academies, in horse shows, in training. But many riders, especially western ones, carry their reins in one hand (usually the left, leaving the right hand free for other uses). Every rider should practice both ways of holding the reins.

Stirrup Difficulty

When using the posting seat, the rider is very definitely dependent upon the stirrups, as can be seen from what has been described above. If a stirrup-leather breaks, there is instant confusion and instability on the part of the rider. This is never so with the rider using the "Close" seat, whose thigh grip is powerful and stirrups are really of little use except at times or for comfort, supporting much of the weight of the rider's legs.

In the training of officers at the Regular Army Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, every officer is taught, however, to do posting with his feet wholly out of the stirrups; and, be it said, a strong rider can do this, using his thigh and knee grip alone. This is very excellent practice and comes in handy whenever a rider's stirrup-leather does break while out riding and taking jumps, at any gait.

While posting is done only at a trot, it often happens that a high or broad jump is faced while at that gait and the rider posting. As the horse rises to the jump, the rider sits "close" until the horse lands on the far side, then resumes the posting as the horse moves along at the trot again.

Lean Too Far

The tendency of many riders, when posting, is to lean the body too far farward, oxaggerating the seat into one that might well be termed the "Monkey" seat, similar to the seat used by monkeys on ponies, seen in circuses. This tendency should be overcome. The rider using this form loses balance and must grip too hard with his adductor muscles, which becomes very tiring.

When posting (or when riding at any gait), keep the rider s feet as nearly parallel to the horse's sides as possible, and practice this constantly. Otherwise, as with green riders, the person's heels (with spurs on) are poked inward against the horse's sides and the spurs will keep jabbing the animal, making him nervous and very restless and apt to plunge about.

Normally, posting should not be used when the trot is the "slow trot" of under six miles an hour. The rider, at this gait, should sit "close." The posting is taken up, usually, only when the trot becomes the regular one of about eight miles an hour. Using the "close" seat when going at the slow trot gives the rider relief from the posting, which will be found restful. And if the rider will take his or her feet from the stirrups when moving at the slow trot, the rider's balance will be greatly improved. Balance is essential to any rider.

(This is the third of six informal articles on the art of horsemanship.)

In the Dugout

By Rumill

In the Cleveland Clubhouse

It was 1:30 in the visiting clubhouse at Fenway Park. The Cleveland Indians were sitting around dressing for their series final with the Red Sox. Oscar Vitt, the manager, was in a huddle with a newspaperman. "Did you notice how Bob Feller tied up Jimmy Foxx the other day?" he was saying. "When that kid bears down there isn't anybody who can hit him. He's the most improved young ball player in this league—improved over last year, I mean."

"He had the whole Red Sox club swinging before he let the ball go," said Ken Keltner. The group in that corner of the room laughed—all except Ben Chapman, who sat there staring at the floor.

Never Can Tell

"What's the matter with you, Chapman?" asked the newspaperman. "Why the sour face?"

"I was just thinking," answered Ben. "It might not be funny this time next week. I might be on some other club trying to hit against him. You never can tell in this game, you know."

Another baseball writer walked in through the door and asked where he might find Mike Naymick, the giant rookie pitcher.

"Just pick out the biggest guy in here," said Chapman, "and you'll have him."

The scribe found the lanky youngster and went to work with a pencil and notebook. Feller was opening a shoe box in front of the next locker and moved the paper and string so the visitor could sit down for his interview. A necktie salesman came into the room and started setting up a rack in the middle of the floor. Mickey Heath was hefting a new bat, and when he took a swing with it he almost knocked the ties into the outfield.

Salesman Leaves

"Who told you to come in here with those things?" shouted Vitt, as the fellow leaned over to pick up his samples.

"You did, Mr. Vitt," was the answer.

"Oh, did I?" said the Cleveland manager. "Well, that was the day before yesterday, after Feller beat the Sox. But I'm not feeling so agreeable today. So take that stuff out in the hall."

The salesman gathered up his outfit and left the room. As the door closed behind him Rollie Hemsley jumped out into the center of the room and did a soft shoe dance. That is, it was meant to be a soft shoe dance. However, it developed that he had a pair of Mike Naymick's size 17 baseball spikes on over his own work shoes. You couldn't see his own spikes. The crowd laughed when Rollie did a high kick and it almost threw him over backwards.

Remember Babe

"Mike gave them to me," said Hemsley. "He says they're too small for him."

"Too small!" Chapman hollered. "You could put oar locks in them and go fishing!"

Hal Trosky, who is almost as tall as young Naymick, stepped down off the trainer's table and walked over to where Boudreau, Heath and Johnny Allen were sitting. "Did you see that picture of the Babe (Ruth) in the paper the other day, wearing a high silk hat?" Hal asked. "He looked like a politician, or something. Seems like a long time, doesn't it, since he was playing in this league?"

"It does, at that," said Allen. "He was a tough guy to pitch to."

"Yeh, and he had the world's worse memory," broke in Heath. "I didn't know him, of course, but that's what they tell me."

"That's right," laughed Allen. "He was on the same club with Joe Bush for 10 or 15 years. One day about a year ago the Babe was sitting in Yankee Stadium watching a game, when Bush walked past his box and said hello. The Babe turned around, looked at him with a blank expression for a minute and finally said: 'Hi, kid.' The big guy didn't have any idea who Joe was."

"But he knew where those fences were when he was swinging that bat," said Vitt.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 7

International League

Buffalo 4, Syracuse 2.
Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.
Montreal 13, Newark 0.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 4.

American Association

St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 20, Louisville 3.
Kansas City 17, Toledo 8.
Columbus-Milwaukee, rain and cold.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 8, Los Angeles 5.
San Diego 5, Portland 4.

Texas League

Houston 4, Beaumont 1.
Fort Worth 2, Tulsa 0.
Dallas 4, Oklahoma City 0.
San Antonio 2, Shreveport 0.

Southern Association

Birmingham 6, Knoxville 3 (10 innings).
Nashville 11, New Orleans 5.
Atlanta 9, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 8, Chattanooga 7.

Eastern League

Springfield 5, Scranton 4 (10 innings).
Hartford 11, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Only games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	12	5	.706
Detroit	11	6	.647
Cleveland	10	6	.625
St. Louis	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
Washington	7	10	.412
New York	6	10	.375
Chicago	6	10	.375

Results May 7

Boston 6, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 4, New York 2.
Washington 6, St. Louis 5 (10 inns.).

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Wright, Chicago, .394; McQuinn, St. Louis, .385.

Runs—Case, Washington, 17; Cramer, Boston, and McCosky, Detroit, 16.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 24; three tied with 14.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 26; Wright, Chicago, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 25.

Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 9; Williams, Boston, and McCoy, Philadelphia, 7.

Triples—York, Detroit, Lewis, Washington, and Keller, New York, 3.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Kuhel, Chicago, 6.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 6; four tied with 4.

Pitching—Decisions not sufficient for rating.

National League

Batting—Leiber, Chicago, .400; Slaughter, St. Louis, .385.

Runs—Leiber, Chicago, 15; Slaughter, St. Louis, 14.

Runs Batted In—Leiber, Chicago, 15; Nicholson, Chicago, and Lombardi, Cincinnati, 14.

Hits—Leiber, Chicago, 28; Slaughter, St. Louis, 21.

Doubles—Leiber, Chicago, 7; three tied with 6.

Triples—Ross, Boston, 5; four tied with 2.

Home runs—Mize, St. Louis, 5; three tied with 3.

Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 4; Werber, Cincinnati, 3.

Pitching — Walters, Cincinnati, 4-0; French, Chicago, 4-1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	11	2	.869
Cincinnati	11	3	.786
Chicago	9	9	.500
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Boston	5	8	.385
New York	5	8	.385
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Pittsburgh	4	9	.308

Results May 7

Boston 11, Pittsburgh 9.
St. Louis 18, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 7, New York 6.

Cardinals Write Modern Record Beating Dodgers

By the Associated Press

One thing you can say about the Brooklyn Dodgers—when they fall they fall hard.

A club capable of winning 11 out of 13 games ordinarily would be expected to get squeezed out of the other two, but not the always-different Dodgers.

Their first setback, after winning nine consecutive games, was 9-1 at Cincinnati and their second was 18-2 in St. Louis yesterday.

It was just one of those days. Hugh Casey, who was the victim in that previous defeat, was on the mound again.

Modern Record

The Cardinal powerhouse, short circuited for weeks, made the right connection. The result was 20 hits, seven home runs, 48 total bases. The performance tied the National League record for homers in one game and bettered the modern league mark for total bases. Johnny Mize and rookie Eddie Lake each hit two homers and Don Padgett, Joe Medwick and Stu Martin added one apiece.

It was a rough day for all the New York teams. Joe Di Maggio returned to the Yankees' lineup and didn't do them a bit of good—getting one single in five times at bat. Once he fouled out with the bases loaded.

Yankees Beaten

The upshot was that the Detroit Tigers topped the champs 4-2 for their fourth straight defeat and dropped the once haughty club into a tie for seventh place in the American League. Rookie Harold Newhouser, another southpaw, held the famous sluggers to eight scattered hits before an injury forced his withdrawal in the ninth.

The Cincinnati Reds turned in a 7-6 victory over the New York Giants. Harry Danning hit two homers, one of them with two on in the eighth to send New York ahead briefly, but then he dropped the ball when the Reds started a double steal.

Mound Duel

Ike Pearson pitched the Phillies to a 1-0 decision over the Chicago Cubs in one of the best hurling shows of the season. He dealt out four widely spaced hits while Claude Passeau and Vern Olsen of the Cubs allowed five.

The Pittsburgh Pirates were knocked into the National League cellar on the heels of their seventh straight defeat, 11-9, by the Boston Bees. Eddie Miller batted in four runs, including three on a homer, to help lift Boston.

Indians Drop

The Boston Red Sox took the deciding game of their series with Cleveland 6-4 to shunt the Indians into third place in the American League, a notch below Detroit. Lou Finney got four hits for the Boston cause and Lefty Grove got credit for the victory, although he was batted out of the box for the third straight time.

The Cnicago White Sox turned back the Philadelphia Athletics 6-3 on the joint five-hit pitching effort of Jack Knott and Pete Appleton and the four errors the A's themselves committed.

A wild pitch by John Whitehead with the bases loaded and the score tied gave the Washington Senators their winning run in the tenth inning for a 6-5 verdict over the St. Louis Browns.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lou Finney, Red Sox—Hit double and three singles to lead way to 6-4 victory over Indians.

Ike Pearson, Phillies—Shut out Cubs 1-0 on four scattered hits.

Harold Newhouser, Tigers—Kept eight hits by Yankees scattered in winning 4-2.

Jack Knott and Pete Appleton, White Sox—Combined in five-hit pitching job to beat Athletics 6-3.

Gee Walker, Senators—Hit a double and three singles, stole a base, scored one run and batted in two others in 6-5 decision over Browns.

Eddie Miller, Bees—Batted in four runs, including three with a homer, in helping down Pirates 11-9.

Lon Warneke, Eddie Lake and Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Led victorious assault on Dodgers, Warneke with careful nine-hit pitching and Lake and Mize with two home runs apiece.

Eddie Joost, Reds—Was on scoring end of double steal that tied up game with Giants, made two hits and one other run and handled eight chances in the field flawlessly.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 7

At Amherst, Mass.: Dartmouth Freshmen 5, Amherst Freshmen 4.
At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst 6½, Brown 2½.
At Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Tech 3, Tufts 3.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result May 7

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 6, Tufts 3.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 7

At New Haven, Conn.: Yale 9, William and Mary 1.
At Orono, Maine: Maine 4, Bates 3.
At Brunswick, Maine: Colby 4, Bowdoin 1.
At Burlington, Vt.: St. Michael's 10, Norwich 6.
At Weston, Mass.: Boston University 8, Boston College 7.
At Brookline, Mass.: Northeastern 4, Rhode Island State 3, and Northeastern 6, Rhode Island State 4.
At Hartford, Conn.: Trinity 10, Wesleyan 9.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

Brittany Coffee Shop
Menus that appeal to the discriminating.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Waitress Service in Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street Near Exeter
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Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value
Why Not Have the Best?
Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere
Breakfasts from 25c, Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter
A Private Dining Room for family gatherings.
THE MARY STUART
94 Mass. Ave., near Newbury Street

ROSOFF'S 97 SUMMER STREET 2 minutes from Jordan's
The Restaurant famous for its Food and moderate prices.
Luncheons from 40c, Dinners from 60c.
Over ¼ Century in Same Location

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE · BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises
Bridge Parties Solicited

BUTTERCUP HILL TEA ROOM
Re-Opens May 10
• LUNCHEON
• TEA • DINNER
Featuring My Unusual Food Specialties
Mrs. Charleen F. Baker Owner
TEL. 125 ROUTE 2 LUNENBURG, MASS.

LUNENBURG, MASS.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

HOTEL MARTINE
41 South Clinton Street
Public Dining Room
Sunday Dinner 85c—Weekday Dinner 65c

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Good food— NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 50c

HARRISBURG, PA.

BRENDIX TEA ROOMS
413 Walnut Street
324 N. Second Street
Luncheon 11-2:30, .35 to .55
Dinner 5-7:15, .75 to $1.10
Closed Sundays Phone 3-7614

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Coffee and Waffle Shop
1837 Chestnut Street One Flight Up
All Kinds of Sandwiches Delicious Waffles
Salads
Nothing over 35c

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	583,840
1940 volume to date	76,371,248
1939 volume to date	86,513,965

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Bidders came into the stock market today for steels, aviations and specialties.

While many leaders were neglected, gains for favorites at the best ranged from 1 to 2 points. Dealings were fastest in the forenoon. They slackened later and advances were shaded near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Boardrooms had eyes mainly for the London Cabinet crisis, and "war infants" remained in the limelight on the belief that, no matter whether the Chamberlain Government eventually falls or not, the Allies are likely to put renewed steam into their conflict with the Nazis. The conclusion was that bigger purchasing in America was in the offing. In addition, home business news was rather optimistic.

A bit disconcerting for bullish forces was another sharp break in the "free" British pound sterling to a new bottom in about eight years. This currency subsequently rallied. The French franc also toppled.

Bethlehem, among steel stocks, went into new high ground for the year. Well in front at one time were U. S. Steel, Boeing, United Aircraft, Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines, Loft, U. S. Rubber, Great Northern, American Car & Foundry, and Union Carbide.

Motors held to a slim trail, as did most utilities, coppers, rails, and mail orders.

Supported in the curb were Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Midvale, Creole Petroleum, and Electric Bond & Share.

British Bonds Lower

British Empire issues took a drubbing again today in the bond market.

While traders followed reports of a scorching debate in the House of Commons over war policy, losses ranging to more than 4 points were posted near the end of the session for loans of Sidney, Queensland, Brisbane, Australia and Canada.

In the balance of the foreign list, however, moderate gains appeared for Italian, Danish and selected Japanese issues.

Most domestic corporates were fractionally mixed. Up a trifle were Southern Railway 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s and St. Paul 5s. Losers included International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s and Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65.

U. S. Governments tended higher.

Sterling at Lowest Level Since 1932

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The free British pound sterling tumbled around 5 cents early today to the lowest price since late in 1932 while foreign money dealers tensely followed further parliamentary debate in England over conduct of the war.

Support stiffened a bit toward noon and the net loss was cut to around 3½ cents in terms of the dollar, at $3.34 for cables.

The French franc reached another historic low with a loss of about .02 of a cent. The belga slumped 1-20 of a cent to a bottom for the year, and the Swiss franc dipped .00½ of a cent.

The Canadian dollar trailed after sterling with a drop of ¾ of a cent of 82⅜ U. S. cents. The guilder, however, improved a shade but hovered around the level at which the Dutch exchange control has supported the market.

Wheat Higher; Corn Best Since Late '37

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—After rapid and erratic price movements most of the session, wheat values pushed upward to net gains of more than a cent today. Corn rose almost 2 cents to the highest level since late in 1937.

The critical European situation, including the British Government crisis and reports of the fear of war spreading into Holland and Belgium, caused much uneasiness among grain dealers and prompted some of the late short covering. The pit heard unconfirmed rumors that the United Kingdom was a buyer of U. S. corn overnight or today.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British Government bonds scored fresh gains today but support waned later as the security market waited for Parliamentary debate on the war. While the gilt-edged list closed with advances, most revisions elsewhere were downward. Industrials were distinctly heavy and oils tended lower despite a partial recovery in recently hard-pressed Royal Dutch. Kaffirs, generally higher, were chief exceptions to the trend. Junior rail issues weakened. Most European bonds held steady.

Paris: A weak undertone persisted in the bourse today. Traders cited Dutch mobilization plans and general uncertainty over possible war developments as major depressants. The dollar guaranteed rente, assisted by the fall of the franc in New York, rose 180 centimes. Ordinary rentes ended 20 centimes lower to 10 higher.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues showed losses ranging to 2 points in the bourse, a shade above the day's lows. Most American stocks improved.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 6 to 7 points today. Declining far eastern markets and political news checked support.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'y 7
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	+1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	M'y 6
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	M'y 3
58⅛	46½	Air Reduc (1a)	10	47	46¼	46¼	— ¾
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	11	11	11	
145⅛	103¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	13	123¼	123¼	— ⅛
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	41	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)		11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y 6
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	4	175¾	179	179¾	+ ¾
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y 6
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	8	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅜
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	20	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
73½	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	4	73⅞	73	73⅞	+ ⅜
41⅞	32¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14	14	14	
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	M'y 6
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	M'y 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	57¼	57¼	57¼	+2¼
21	17⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	8	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	32	73¼	71½	71½	
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	2	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	25	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
45¾	36	Am Br Sh (.30e)	8	41¼	41	41¼	+ ½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	12	114½	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	175	175	175	+ ⅛
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	51	31⅜	30½	30½	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	20	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
140⅛	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	140⅛	138	138	M'y 6
9¾	6	AmColtype(¾e)	1	8½	8	8	M'y 3
8¼	6¾	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	M'y 4
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 6
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 7
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	18	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	1	20	20	20	M'y 7
28¼	21¼	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	24	24	24	M'y 7
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5	5	5	— ¼
501½	287⅜	Am Haw SS (1)	14	463¼	477⅜	48	— ⅞
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
38	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	62½	62½	62½	M'y 7
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	5	3	3	3	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	31⅜	31	31	M'y 3
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	2	5	5	5	
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅞
63	51⅞	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	58½	58½	58½	M'y 4
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	15	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	11	22¼	22	22	
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
6¼	3	Am Power & Lt	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	4	57⅛	56½	56½	M'y 7
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	7	47½	47	47	— ¾
10⅝	8	Am Rad & St S	134	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	23	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	66½	66¼	66¼	
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (.40g)	5	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	M'y 3
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	50⅛	49¼	49½	+ ¾
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	M'y 6
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60	60	60	— ¼
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (½e)	14	28⅞	28½	28½	+ ⅛
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ⅜
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 6
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	6	87¼	86½	86½	−1
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 2
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	7	173¼	172⅝	173	+ ⅛
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	7	89	88½	89	+ ½
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	15	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅝
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151	151	151	M'y 7
5¾	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	3¾	Am Water Wks	10	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	M'y 7
12	7	Am Woolen	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	47½	46¾	46¾	— ⅝
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr30
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	49	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	M'y 3
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.15e)	3	20	20	20	
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3⅝	3	3	M'y 4
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	5⅛	Armour Ill	12	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	58	58	58	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	4	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10	10	10	— ⅜
9½	7¼	Artloom Corp	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	M'y 7
7⅜	7⅛	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 6
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	M'y 2
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y 6
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	12	22	21⅞	21⅞	
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	53	53	53	−1
25½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	6	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y 7
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
27⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	32	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	M'y 7
97⅜	83⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	30	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
77	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	77	77	77	
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
27⅜	11½	Auburn Auto	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 6
5½	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		B					
19¼	14	Bald Loco ct	74	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	4⅝	Balt & Ohio	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8	5¼	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	11¾	12	M'y 3
16⅝	13⅜	Barber As (½e)	4	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
8⅜	6¼	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	M'y 7
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	19	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	1	33	33	33	M'y 7
112⅛	100⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y 7
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	126	+1
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 6
67½	63¾	BelgNRy(d.37g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	29	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅞
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
36¾	33½	Ben In L pf(2½)		35	35	35	M'y 3
39	35⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	34⅞	34⅜	34½	— ⅛
86	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	157	77½	76	76⅜	+ ⅜
125	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	8	115½	125	125¼	+ ¼
34½	25	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
22½	19½	Black&Dk (1¼e)	4	21	20¼	21	M'y 3
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	49	25	25⅜	24⅛	+ ⅞
29⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	7	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	28	28	28	+ ¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	11	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
25⅞	21½	Borg-Warn (½e)	16	22	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr24
37	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	4	37¼	37	37	+ ⅛
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	12	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	M'y 3
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	4	52	51	51	— ½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	43	23⅞	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 6
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	8	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¾
37½	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝	−1⅛
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	6	27	26⅞	27	
10⅛	8½	Bucyrus-Erie	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	2		4⅞	4⅞	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	4		5⅝	5⅝	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	11	33	32¼	32¾	+1
33	28¾	Bullova Wat(2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
21⅜	15	Burling Mill (1)	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
12½	10	Bur Ad M(.20e)	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
5¼	⅛	Bush Terminal	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y
⅝	3½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'y 6
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 7
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)		14	15½	13½	M'y 1
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calit Pack (½e)	1	24	24	24	+1¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	11⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(⅛e)	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	20	20¾	20½	20¾	
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	5	5⅞	5	5	
40½	37¼	Cannon M (½e)	5	37½	37¼	37¼	M'y 7
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
30½	23	Carpenter (½e)	13	31½	30½	31½	+1
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)		3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	67½	67½	67½	M'y 3
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	50⅜	50	50¼	— ¼
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	38	35⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅝
12½	5⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)		24½	24½	24½	— ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 7
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4½	4½	M'y 6
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	12	10½	10½	10½	
6	5	Century Rib M	2			5	M'y 2
41½	35½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	36⅝	35⅞	36½	+ ¾
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21⅛	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	29	28⅛	28½	+ ½
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	24	24	24	M'y 6
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	29	40⅞	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
97½	93¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94⅜	94¾	94¾	M'y 7

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
47⅞	41¼	Ches Corp	1	41½	41½	41½	
21½	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 7
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	5	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21⅜	11½	Chi Great W pf		18⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅜	Chi Mail Order	2	10	10	10	M'y 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	M'y 3
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)		47	47	47	M'y 6
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	5	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 7
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 7
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (2½e)	35	86½	85½	85½	— ⅞
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	10	13⅛	13	13	M'y 7
4⅜	2⅞	City Stores	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 1
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	38	38	38	
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	40	40	40	M'y 7
41½	34⅞	Climax M (1.20)	16	37¼	36½	36½	
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	3	41	41	41	
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	11	126	126	126	M'y 7
63	60½	Coca-Cola A (3)		60½	60½	60½	M'y 3
20	15¼	Colgate P (½)	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	9	31½	31	31	−1½
21⅝	17	Col Fuel & Iron	9	21¾	21½	21½	+1
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	5	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	7	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	21	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	88¼	87⅞	88¼	+1¼
81½	65⅝	Colum Pict	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 1
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	93½	93	93½	+1½
48	43	Coml Credit (4)	21	42⅜	41	41	−2
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ¾
56	48	Com Inv Tr (4)	22	48¾	47½	47½	−1¼
113	107	Com Inv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
11½	1	Com'th & South	14	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	67¾	67½	67¾	
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	35	32½	32½	32½	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr25
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	9	29	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 7
97⅜	73¼	Cons Cop (.15e)	61	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ¼
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	30	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 7
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	
4½	3½	Cons Laundries		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y 6
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	30	7½	7⅜	7½	
2¼	1⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 4
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 3
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	M'y 7
19½	14⅜	Container (½e)	12	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	89¾	90	M'y 7
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	3	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	9	9	9	
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
43¼	31⅜	Cont Motors	17	31⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	21	24	23⅝	23¾	
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	30	30	30	M'y 3
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	70	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	10	70	68¾	68⅞	+ ⅞
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	7	59¾	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
178	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	179	179	179	+1
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	6½	6¼	6½	M'y 7
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	7	21¼	21	21	
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	6	99⅜	99	99⅜	M'y 7
32¾

Commerce and Finance

War Boosts U. S. Sales to Europe but Cuts Imports 14 P. C.

Business and Industry

Bankers Hear Nation's Roads Can Come Back

"Let's recover first and we will have more strength to take on reform," urged William M. Jeffers in a prepared address read by Isaac W. Roberts, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, before the 20th annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the Statler Hotel, Boston. Mr. Jeffers is President of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Bankers from all over the country, representing over $10,000,000,000 in savings deposits, were welcomed to the three-day conference by President Charles C. Handy, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, who recalled that the national association was formed 20 years ago in Boston.

Mr. Jeffers' address stressed the thought that in the zeal for reform, the Administration was losing sight of the importance of recovery. He decried obstacles placed before business by restrictive laws, and claimed that "taxes have almost reached the stratosphere. New laws and regulations have been so multiplied that business is almost punch-drunk and has substituted for its wonted attitude of confident offense, an attitude of weak defense against more punishment."

Sees Much Progress

Mr. Jeffers, who based his remarks on his 50-year career from call-boy to President, observed that "today railroading is a far cry from the day when I first linked my destinies with the Union Pacific. Railroad problems there were in those days—and in these days and in the days intervening—all different, all requiring a new mode of approach, but all demanding alertness, straight thinking, concentration and confidence in the possibility of solution."

The veteran railroader held that "more than in any other era, this is the customer's day. The time is gone when railroad managements can say: 'Here is the railroad; come and use it.' The day is here when they must say to the customer: 'We are in the transportation business. What do you want?'"

Recounting progress in railroading, he ventured to say that "the business is coming back to the rails. Specialized freight service has produced an increase in less-than-carload poundage out of Los Angeles of about 75 per cent, and increases elsewhere on our lines from 46 per cent to over 100 per cent."

Matthew S. Sloan, President of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company, told the conference that "one type of carrier alone—the railroad—has been subjected to actual regulation, required to operate under restrictions developed during the half-century that has elapsed since regulation was instituted; until in some respects these regulations represent almost a strait-jacket.

Why Pick on Roads?

"If such a degree of regulation and control by Government is considered by your law-makers as essential for one agency of transportation, there can be no impropriety in raising the question whether a like policy should not be adopted respecting others. My purpose in making the inquiry here is to emphasize the fact that the problems faced by the railroads merely are a part of the greater transportation problem, and to suggest that effective solutions cannot be found unless this fact is recognized."

Mr. Sloan by no means took a dark view of the railroad picture. He bespoke public co-operation and expressed appreciation, saying, "The public has observed and been prompt to recognize the improvements made in railway equipment and service. Particularly has it approved the almost revolutionary changes in passenger service—better schedules, more luxurious and comfortable, air-conditioned cars; better meals in 'diners' and chair cars; lounge cars affording club service; with radios, reading rooms and card rooms; hostesses to help care for children and to extend courtesies that make the journey even of adults more enjoyable—all this at lower fares."

Samuel O. Dunn, Editor of Railway Age, declared before the bankers: "I venture entirely to disagree with those who declare the railroads have no future—that other means of transportation are superseding them as they did the ox-cart and the tow boat—and to say I am more optimistic about the railroads than in years.

"If private enterprise has no future," he continued, "then, of course, the country has none. But if private enterprise and the country have a future, surely an industry which in 1939 handled 63 per cent of its commerce also has a future as an essential part of its private enterprise.

"Why are the railroads in their present condition? The causes are, first, the depression; second, increased competition with them; third, high wages and prices; fourth, high taxes.

Bruere Optimistic

"Fortunately, there are evidences an increasing number of our people of all classes are awakening to a realization it is policies inimical to all private enterprise that are protracting depression, unemployment and their attendant evils. And against great odds, we are making progress toward a solution of our transportation problem and, especially, our railroad problem. The new Transportation Act that almost certainly will be passed at this session of Congress will not work any miracle, but it will be a start."

Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, declared: "We have seen railway earnings decline in part due to the depression, in part due to sharp competition by specially favored new forms of transportation, such as motor trucks, the automobile and Government-sponsored inland waterway barge lines and more recently the airplane.

"We do not complain of the development of those new conveniences which science and public policy have made available to the shipper and the traveller. But it is wise, as far as practicable, to make the public regulation of all forms of transportation equal.

"And now, at last, thanks largely to the leadership of the President and the co-operation with Congress of a good committee of railway executives and railroad labor officials, Congress is about to adopt a new and constructive national policy respecting transportation in general, which will accomplish this important result."

Welcomes Bankers

Charles C. Handy

President, Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, who welcomed the delegates to the conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks being held in Boston.

War Seen Causing Need for Change In Farm Loans System

WASHINGTON (AP)—The European war was used by Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration as an argument in support of legislation to revamp the present system of government loans for farmers.

Mr. Black told a Senate banking subcommittee that the war held out "the probability of persistently unstable agricultural conditions for a long period."

This was one of the reasons, Mr. Black testified, that he supported a bill sponsored by Senators John Bankhead (D-Alabama), Burton Wheeler (D-Montana), and Robert La Follette (Prog.-Wisconsin) for revising the FCA, which has loaned billions of dollars to farmers.

In general, Mr. Black said "main purposes" of the pending bill, similar to one offered in the house by Chairman Jesse Jones (D-Texas) of the House agriculture committee, were "to strengthen and extend through decentralization the genuine co-operation participation of farmers in the operation of the system; to eliminate the existing necessity of farmers making an investment which in many cases results in a toal loss; to provide a sound basis for reducing present interest rates under a scheme which ultimately would do away with interest subsidy payments presently required to maintain low interest rates and would place the system on a self-sustaining basis; and to provide clear authority and direction for the refinancing of farm indebtedness in cases where it is shown to be excessive."

Increased Dividend By General Motors

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable June 12 to stock of record May 16.

A payment of 75 cents was made in March. In 1939 the company paid 75 cents a share each in March, June and September and a year-end dividend of $1.25.

Sugar Quota Deliveries To U. S. Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to the American market under the quota system totaled 1,237,921 short tons, raw value, during the first three months of this year.

Deliveries in the same period last year totaled 1,389,804 short tons.

Sources of the deliveries this year were:

Raw sugar by refiners 943 short tons; refined sugar by refiners, 868,606; refined sugar by beet sugar processors 237,927; refined sugar by importers 136,609, and refined sugar by mainland cane mills 29,836.

The department said stocks of sugar held by refiners, beet sugar factories, importers and domestic cane factories on March 31 totaled 2,427,156 short tons compared with 2,076,541 on the corresponding date last year.

Shipbuilding Unit Sold To Banking Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., one of the oldest and largest shipbuilding companies in the United States, has been sold by the heirs of the late Collis P. Huntington, railroad magnate of the last half century, to a Wall Street syndicate headed by Tri-Continental Corporation, according to an announcement by the Union Securities Corporation, a subsidiary of Tri-Continental.

All of the 100,000 shares of common stock of the 64-year-old concern were purchased from the Huntington heirs. These shares were held principally by Huntington's son, Archer M. Huntington, by the H. E. Huntington estate, and by various educational and art institutions and museums established by the family, including the Mariners' Museum at Newport News.

Associated in the purchase with Tri-Continental and Union Securities, were the United States and Foreign Securities Corporation and the United States and International Securities Corporation, both members of the Tri-Continental 'family"; Stone and Webster & Blodget, Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Dividend Shares, Inc.; the Massachusetts Investors Trust, the Chicago Corporation, Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., the Adams Express Company, the First York Corporation, and the American International Corporation.

The announcement by Union Securities said there would be no change in the management and operating policies. Homer L. Ferguson, Annapolis graduate, has been president since 1915.

The syndicate, it was said, has bought about one-third of the capital for investment and will offer the remaining shares to the public after re-classification of the present 100,000 shares of $100 par value and registration under the Securities Act of 1933.

Newport News Shipbuilding, which has assets of around $73,000,000, is said to have over $100,000,000 in unfilled orders on its books. The company is heavily interested in construction work from the United States Navy, and is equipped to build naval and commercial vessels of every type.

Real Estate Taxes, Says FHLB, Undue Ownership Burden

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that real estate taxes had become an "unbearable burden" on the ownership of property.

The board made public a report prepared for it by F. B. Bourland, former Illinois State manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which said that taxes were a "depressant" on land value, "a deterrent to its sale and a hazard to its economic stability."

The report added that "as a general matter, the philosophy of assessment must change if the inequalities and systematic overvaluation of real estate that now obtain are to be corrected."

The board reported that March home financing activity totaled $300,420,000, which was 18 per cent above February and 6 per cent higher than March, 1939. For the first quarter, the board said, the total was $818,731,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1939 period.

Sweden Shipping More Gold to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Swedish gold made its way to American safety again last week despite warfare in Norway.

The Commerce Department said that $4,509,995 of the metal arrived from Sweden in the week ended May 1, raising to $163,000,000 the total of gold shipped by Sweden to the United States since last fall.

Total gold imports in the week were $46,252,291, a decline of about $10,000,000 from the preceding week, however. Shipments included $13,457,680 from Switzerland, $13,239,018 from Canada, $1,693,425 from Italy, and $11,402,439 from South Africa.

Part of the gold was deposited under earmark with other gold caches of foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve system. The total of foreign earmarked gold was increased by the net amount of $979,850, increasing the total to about $1,236,000,000.

Silver imports gained slightly to $1,517,956, including $562,635 from Mexico, $349,524 from Peru, $330,435 from Japan, and $87,001 from Canada.

Gold exports amounted to $18,219 and silver exports to $46,084.

B. I. S. Proposes to Pay Regular 6 P. C. Dividend

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements, it was officially announced, will propose to the general assembly of the bank's shareholders on May 27 that the regular dividend of 6 per cent be paid as usual for the first war year ended March 31.

The bank has paid the same dividend since it was organized 10 years ago. Most of the bank's directors, who are officials of central banks, will be represented by proxy, since few are expected to come because of war conditions.

Views on Utilities by Cohen, Olds Interest Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The lengthy discussion of the utility situation in the current Savings Bank Journal contains many interesting quotations from Washington authorities who are seldom directly quoted in the papers, and has roused considerable interest here.

For instance in the discussion of "Original Cost," Ben Cohen said, "Original cost may afford a fairly predictable base for rate making. . . . However, what troubles me . . . is its static character . . . It does not give an efficient company . . . any greater consideration than an inefficient . . . with obsolescent plant equipment. It neither rewards efficiency nor penalizes inefficiency in rate-making. . . . In the railroad field both original cost and reproductive cost would sanction rates so high as to make it impossible for the railroads to compete. . . ."

Asked about the Washington plan (of rate-cuts) Leland Olds said: "(it) represents a step in advance. It demonstrated the possibilities of rate reduction. . . . However, under (it) there still remain to a very considerable extent the problems of cost control and of establishing rates which will provide an incentive to efficient and economical management. . .

Rates Not Only Criterion

"Level of rates is no more than one indication of good management. . . . Wasteful and imprudent management may be able to offer low rates because operating in the favorable situation of relatively low material and labor costs . . . rate reductions do not necessarily mean reductions in gross income and frequently not in net income. . . ."

Discussing the "need of a better capital structure," Sam Ferguson pointed out that to make 6 per cent on common stock you have to earn 7½ per cent so as to cover the income tax, a deterrent to equity financing.

Asked about the Government's power policy, Mr. Olds said: "I think the Government policy is directed primarily to the establishment of sound standards in the field of costs, of rates and of use of electricity . . . not directed toward a general encouragement of public ownership as an end in itself. . . ."

Answering the same question, Ben Cohen said: ". . . I do not think that there is any real danger of an investor not recovering the fair value of his investment if the utility properties in which he has invested his money are acquired by a public agency. . . ."

Public Ownership Not Desirable

Asked ". . . is public ownership of hydro facilities considered desirable?" Mr. Olds said: ". . . There remain many sites where large blocks of good economical power can be developed . . . I think of necessity, because of the multi-purpose element, such developments will be publicly owned. That does not mean, necessarily, . . . public distribution."

Mr. Cohen said: "I should say the complete public ownership of utilities certainly is not the ideal situation today . . . I think that the best results will be achieved if there are some public experiments, but that in many communities where the private utilities are doing their job well, there is no reason for such communities . . . to take over a job . . . already being well done. . . ."

Asked if TVA is likely to be extended, Senator Wheeler said: ". . . judging from the present trend in Congress, the TVA power would not be extended into areas other than those where the government has already located, like Bonneville or Coulee." He also said appropriations for projects now under construction are likely to be reduced.

Asked, "Is there a simple way of accomplishing the aims of Section 11?" Ben Cohen gave his personal opinion that: ". . . The Holding Company Act requires a severance of control over scattered operating properties; it does not require a severance of investment in (them). . . . If an investment company, having no control over the operating . . . properties, wants to diversify its investments in a number of separate operating systems, the Holding Company Act does not stand in the way . . .

Cohen Discusses Integration

"The fight against Section 11 is not a fight to protect investment but . . . to perpetuate the power of the holding companies over other people's investment. . ."

Asked if holding companies could be worked into regionally integrated systems, without injuring investors, he opined that the Act "doesn't impose on the SEC the obligation to enlarge the present operating systems. . . ."

". . . Regional integration will come from below . . . that is the way it should come. . . . It seems to me the group that has a very good operating management, before it releases control, would see to it that its present operating systems were staffed and managed at least as well as they had been before. . . . From a long-term standpoint, there seem decided disadvantages in concentrating control in a holding company of operating systems that can be just as well run independently. . . . You take the Insull properties. . . . Those who believe in public or private socialism are inclined to favor a single unified control of all our utility enterprises. On the whole, however, the dangers of such a scheme are regarded by most people as decidedly outweighing the advantages. . . ."

The round-table is the fourth to be run in recent issues of the Savings Bank Journal. Previous ones covered railroads, government bonds, and the management of government bond portfolios.

U. S. to Sign Pact May 10 Setting Up Inter-American Bank

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said the American Government would sign on May 10 the convention setting up an Inter-American bank.

Mr. Welles said he was not yet informed as to which other governments would sign. May 10, he said, is simply the opening date for signatures.

Recently the convention for the bank was revised to permit some nations to pay their quotas of the capitalization on the installment plan, and Mr. Welles' statement today indicated that the United States has approved the change.

The bank, to have a capitalization of $100,000,000, becomes effective when five Pan-American Governments have signed it.

Woolworth Sales 8.2 P. S. Below '39

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Company reported April sales of $23,774,100, a decrease of 8.2 per cent from $25,919,160 in April last year. Sales for the first four months of the year totaled $93,947,725, a gain of 5.1 per cent from $89,361,898 in the comparable 1939 period.

The decline from April last year, retail quarters said, was due largely to the Easter holidays, which came in March this year and in April last.

Monsanto Chemical Shows Rise in First Quarter Net

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Monsanto Chemical Company reported for the first three months of 1940 net earnings from its American properties of $1,642,037, equal to $1.23 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,142,264, or 82 cents a share, in the like 1939 quarter.

The company announced it had eliminated from the report the accounts of its British subsidiary because of the war. Also excluded was a dividend of $270,375 received in March from Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., the British unit, because it represented a final distribution of that company's 1939 earnings.

Monsanto's investment in Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., is carried on the books at $729,413.

Mexico Settles With Oil Concern For $8,500,000

MEXICO CITY, May 8 (AP)—Mexico announced officially today she had settled for $8,500,000 the expropriation claims of the Consolidated Oil Corporation (Sinclair) and declared that demonstrated her "desire and capacity" to pay for the petroleum properties seized from foreign oil companies more than two years ago.

Secretary of Treasury Eduardo Suarez, in announcing the settlement, said it represented "total payment" to be made for the Sinclair properties in Mexico.

Mexico has reached no settlement with firms hardest hit by the expropriation—the Royal Dutch interests of Great Britain and the Netherlands and Standard Oil of New Jersey. Nor has she settled with any other companies affected by President Lazaro Cardenas' expropriation decree of March 18, 1938, by which the Government seized virtually every foreign-owned oil property in the republic. The total value of the properties has been estimated as high as $400,000,000.

Señor Suarez confirmed reports that Sinclair also has agreed to buy oil from Mexico, but he said that was a "commercial transaction entirely apart" from the expropriation settlement. The Sinclair interests are to receive payment in cash in three years, the first $1,000,000 to be delivered this week.

He said details of other recently negotiated oil sales in the United States would be announced later.

Department Store Sales Hold Steady

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended April 27 were about the same as in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended April 20, sales had been 7 per cent higher than a year ago, and in the four weeks ended April 27 sales averaged 1 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the week ended April 27 with a year ago follow:

Increases—Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 3, Richmond 1, Atlanta 6, Chicago 3, and St. Louis 2 per cent.

Decreases—Boston 4, New York 3, Kansas City 5, and San Francisco 10 per cent.

Dallas district sales were even with a year ago. No estimate was made for the Minneapolis district.

U. S. Exports To Europe Are Up by 67 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that the war increased European purchases here the first quarter of 1940 by 67 per cent, but decreased United States purchases from Europe by 14 per cent.

The department reported merchandise exports to Europe in January, February and March totaled $498,441,000, compared with $298,987,000 in the similar months last year. At the same time, imports from Europe declined from $151,194,000 in the first quarter of 1939 to $131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

In March, the last month before the Scandinavian invasion, Norway was shown to have nearly quadrupled its purchases in the United States, buying $5,515,000 worth as compared with $1,467,000 in March, 1939. Norwegian sales to the United States dropped from $2,019,000 in March, 1939, to $974,000 this March.

Comparisons of the first quarters of 1939 and 1940, in order, follow:

United States exports to Europe $298,987,000 and $498,441,000; North America, $155,289,000 and $220,642,000; South America, $67,583,000 and $117,888,000; Asia, $132,417,000 and $168,105,000; Oceania, $16,975,000 and $29,904,000; Africa, $28,157,000 and $33,792,000.

United States imports from Europe, $151,194,000 and $131,221,000; North America, $129,396,000 and $153,757,000; South America, $74,343,000 and $101,673,000; Asia, $148,172,000 and $234,446,000; Oceania, $6,486,000 and $7,493,000; Africa, $17,207,000 and $29,834,000.

March exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1939	1940
Total	$267,782,000	$352,272,000
North America	60,717,000	78,867,000
Canada	32,345,000	48,855,000
Mexico	7,981,000	8,394,000
South America	27,414,000	42,328,000
Europe	107,531,000	160,050,000
Belgium	5,789,000	4,424,000
France	12,650,000	42,034,000
Germany	9,659,000	44,000
Netherlands	7,385,000	7,601,000
United Kingdom	41,536,000	51,890,000
Russia	6,791,000	9,089,000
Italy	5,020,000	10,083,000
Asia	53,697,000	49,584,000
Philippines	8,927,000	9,532,000
China	4,775,000	6,928,000
Japan	23,573,000	17,800,000
Oceania	6,863,000	9,714,000
Africa	11,560,000	11,727,000
March imports were:		
Total	190,481,000	116,432,000
North America	46,328,000	53,358,000
Canada	23,128,000	26,489,000
Mexico	6,226,000	6,402,000
South America	24,932,000	34,850,000
Europe	52,234,000	41,160,000
Belgium	4,876,000	6,192,000
France	5,692,000	5,170,000
Germany	7,899,000	425,000
Netherlands	2,215,000	1,363,000
United Kingdom	11,972,000	14,973,000
Russia	1,092,000	770,000
Italy	3,976,000	3,968,000
Asia	57,158,000	72,668,000
Philippines	9,075,000	6,948,000
China	4,526,000	6,764,000
Japan	9,715,000	9,335,000
Oceania	2,487,000	3,373,000
Africa	6,982,000	11,322,000

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States declined to 292 in the week ended May 2 from 311 in the preceding week, but topped the comparable 1939 figure of 281 for the third time this year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Nominated

Allied News-Photo

Robert J. Murray

Nominated for President of the New York Cotton Exchange. He has been Vice-President and succeeds Frank J. Knell. Mr. Murray is manager of the New York office of Weil Brothers.

Insurance Concerns Buy Carolina Power $46,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced that Carolina Power & Light Company, Raleigh, N. C., had filed an application concerning the proposed issue and sale of $46,000,000 of 3 3-4 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1965.

The proceeds will be used, the company said, to redeem $38,500,000, principal amount, of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1965, and to pay at maturity $7,500,000 of the company's Yadkin River Power Company 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1941. The new bonds will be sold privately to 11 insurance companies.

The company said that W. C. Langley & Company and Bonbright & Company, Inc., would receive $75,000 as agents in the proposed transaction.

The insurance companies and the amount of new bonds each will take: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $14,500,000; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $9,500,000; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, $4,000,000 each; The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, $3,000,000 each; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York Life Insurance Company and The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, $2,000,000 each; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $1,000,000 each.

Food Industry Extols Chain Store Merits

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of the food industry testifying before a House committee in opposition to the Patman chain store tax bill extoled the merits of chain store distribution of products ranging from Texas grapefruit to Maine sardines.

D. W. Cott of Mission, Texas, a fruit and vegetable operator said that the chains, through their merchandising and moderate price policies, had "educated the public to the desirability of citrus fruits and have taken them out of the luxury class, making them a part of the average American's everyday diet."

Milroy Warren, treasurer of the J. R. Peacock Canning Company, of Lubec, Maine, credited the chains with restoring the Maine sardine industry to a measure of prosperity after a serious decline a decade ago.

Stores Co-operate

"Because of their lower distribution cost," he said, "the chain stores were able to sell our product to the low income class throughout the country. This was done at prices which moved our surplus into consumption and allowed us to get back to normal production business."

Eugene P. Matthews of Pocomoke City, Md., who said he operated four vegetable packing houses in Virginia and Maryland attributed the growth of his business from 160 to 1,500 cars annually largely to "the efficient and steady outlet" provided by chain stores.

George O. Moeller of Denver, Iowa, representing the Denver Farmers Co-operative Creamery, expressed opposition to the Patman bill.

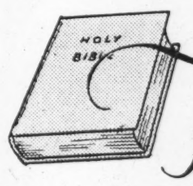
Stores Big Buyers

"It is significant," he told a House Ways and Means subcommittee, "that the two counties which paid the highest butterfat prices in Iowa to farmers sell practically all of their production to chain stores. Surely it refutes the statement that chain stores attempt to beat down the prices to the producer."

Frank Priebe of Chicago, Chairman of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, said the chain store tax proposed in the Patman bill "would work a hardship on the farmers for whom we provide markets and in whose welfare you are also concerned."

D. W. Cott, President of the Mission Fruit and Vegetable Company, Mission, Texas, testified that "the chain stores have done much to increase consumption of citrus fruits."

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 3700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540



The Story of Rare Bibles

by Albert Field Gilmore

in the May 11 issue of The Weekly Magazine Section *of*

Have you an old Bible in your family? In addition to its value as the source of priceless inspiration, it sometimes has a special value to rare book collectors. This article points out some interesting facts about Bibles and their value as books, by an authority on the subject. Mr. Gilmore has written, among other works, "The History of the Bible," "Links in Christianity's Chain." You can enjoy this and the regular daily features of The Christian Science Monitor by becoming a regular subscriber. The coupon below will bring it to you anywhere for four cents a day.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Prices Firm Despite Lull

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 8—The strength of primary cotton gray goods prices was shown during the past week or ten days by their steadiness in the face of second-hand offerings at cut prices, in a market which produced very little buying demand. The lull in activity was not unexpected, for the mills sold the equivalent of six or eight weeks production during the first half of April, and had anticipated that buyers would retire from the market for a time. They were not surprised therefore when inquiry slackened, but were strongly cautioned by their sales agents against reaching for business at this time. Accordingly there was little or no sales pressure with the exception of scattered small second-hand offerings which were quickly disposed of without greatly affecting the general market.

Sales 25 Per Cent of Output

Print cloth sales fell to little more than 25 per cent of the current rate of output from the looms, but mill men were not worried because of the heavy commitments they had taken two weeks previously. Standard 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares sold in much restricted quantity at 6⅞ cents, while the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s, and these were in spite of resale goods moving in some quarters at fractionally under the first hand prices.

Business in fairly substantial volume was put through on 45-inch 64x60s, which were bought chiefly for conversion into plisse crepes. Some of the 45-inch 60x48s were also sold, but not in large quantity. Narrow print cloths, however, were rather active in some quarters, especially the 32-inch and the 27-inch 64x60s, which sold at 4⅜ cents and at 3¾ cents, respectively. Narrow goods yardage sold was said to have considerably exceeded the amount of wider constructions that were moving.

Heavy goods were moving in limited quantities, and this included osnaburgs, which sold in some quarters in the specialty-tinged goods for sportswear. Prices on them held very firm, but did not change throughuot the week.

Activity on Cotton Duck

Cotton duck was one of the active spots which had to handle fairly sizable buying. The demand for goods sounded larger than turned out to be the case, but that was mostly because so few mills could offer nearby deliveries. Trading of the week involved army ducks and certain types of awning duck, as well as some of the enamelling ducks and occasionally some of the numbered ducks. Prices on this class of goods were firmer than in almost any other quarter of the market, but no large trading took place.

On the carded and combed broadcloths, the demand was reported somewhat better, though no present large-scale buying had been expected. The standard 100x60s were moving in moderate amounts at 6⅞ cents for forward delivery goods, and at 5⅜ cents for 80x60s.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

Div	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS&SF) (2.40)	39½	41½
Bank of Man (2.40)	16¾	18¼
Bank of N Y (14)	410	420
Bankers Tr (2)	84	89
Bk An Tr (4)	10⅝	11⅝
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)		
Chase Nat (1.40)		
Chem Bk&Tr (1.20)	49½	51½
Commercial (8)		
Cont Bk & Tr (.20)	13	15
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	52½	53½
Empire Tr (6)	11½	12½
First Nat (Bost) (2)	47¼	49¼
First Natl (100)	1550	1800
Guaranty Tr (12)	298	303
Irving Tr (.60)	11¼	12¾
Manuf Trs Tr (2)	39¼	41¼
Manuf'rs Tr pf(2)	52½	54¾
Natl City (1)	28½	29¾
N Y Trust (5)	111½	114½
Public (1½)	31½	33½
Title G&T	3	4

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	124	128
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	51½	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31⅜	33⅜
Am Equit (1)	19¾	21¼
Am Ins Nwk (.2a)	13	14½
Am Reins (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
Am Reserve (1½)	20	21¼
Am Surety (2½)	49½	51½
Automobile (1a)	35¼	37¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	618	628
Carolina (1.30)	29½	31½
City of NY (1.20)	23¾	24¼
Conn Gen Life (.80)	39	40½
Contin Cas (1.20)	35	37
Fid&Dep (4)	125	127
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	29½	31½
Gen Reinsur (1a)	42	44
Georg Home (1a)	26¼	28¼
Glen Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¼
Globe&Rep (1½)	10½	12
Globe&Rut	15	17½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	26½	28
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	84	87
Home Fire Sec	17⅝	23⅛
Home Ins (1.20a)	32	34
Homestead (1)	18¾	20¼
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	2	3½
Maryland Cas	2	3½
Mass Bond (2½)	64¾	67½
National Fire (2)	58	60
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amst Cts (3)	16¾	18
New Hampshire (1.60)	47	49
N Y Fire (.80)	15¾	17¼
Nor East Ins	3	4
Nor River (1)	24¾	26¼
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Prov Wash (1a)	34¾	36¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	26	27½
Revere (Pi In (1.20a)	25¼	26¼
Rhode Island Ins	3½	5
St Paul Fire (8)	246	252
Springfield (4½a)	1150	1200
Sun Life (15)	460	470
U S Fid & G (1)	20½	22
U S Fire (2)	30	32
Westchester (1.20a)	32	34

a-Also extra or extras. e-Declared or paid so far this year. g-Paid last year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 6 compared with May 5, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $53,905,498.79 ($28,690,164.03); expenditures $46,363,704.10 ($33,480,864.95); net balance $2,239,117,833.27 ($3,079,144,590.74); working balance included $1,514,684,771.68 ($2,413,716,028.07); customs receipts for month $4,925,049.23 ($4,800,834.28); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,906,896,275.14 ($4,810,378,723.59); expenditures $8,117,648,480.29 ($7,751,910,784.37); excess of expenditures $3,210,752,205.15 ($2,941,532,060.98); gross debt $42,684,315,370.34 ($40,136,830,543.91); increase previous day $6,297,826.94; gold assets $18,806,280,010.76 ($15,808,570,256.15).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	101.4	101.4	101.4
2 3¼s '45-43	109.15	109.14	109.14
2 4¼s '52-47	120.29	120.29	120.29
1 3¼s '52-49	112.23	112.23	112.23
13 2½s '52-50	106.13	106.13	106.13
3 2¾s '54-51	111.3	111.3	111.3
6 2¾s '60-55	108.13	108.13	108.13
6 2¾s '60-55 reg	108.10	108.10	108.10
10 2¾s '59-56	107.11	107.11	107.11
3 2¾s '65-60	107.3	106.31	107.3

Home Owners Loan

11 2¼s '44-42	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 3s '52-44	107.26	107.26	107.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Alleghany cv 5s'44	82	81½	82
11 Alleghany cv 5s'49	74½	74¼	74½
16 Alleghany 5s'50 st	45	44¼	44¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s'51	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Am & ForP 5s 2030	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Am Int 5½s'49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	107 11-32	107 9-32	107⅜
15 Am T&T 3¼s'66	110	109¾	110
8 Am T&T 3¼s'61	110¾	110	110
1 Am W W & E 6s'75	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103	103	103
1 Arm Del 4s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
1 A C Line 5s 48 st	69¾	69¾	69¾
4 A C Line 5s 45	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106½	106½
20 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	69	68⅝	69
16 B&O 95 st A	26	26	26
6 B&O 95 st C	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜
3 B&O 4s 2000 D	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 B&O 96 st F	25¾	25¾	25¾
59 KB&O cv 60 st	12¼	12	12
10 B&O S W 50 st	44½	44⅛	44½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
43 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107¾	107⅞
13 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106½	106¼	106½
20 Boston&Me 5s 67	52½	52¼	52¼
15 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	50	49½	50
2 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	52	52	52
14 Boston&Me 5s 55	52¾	52½	52½
16 Boston&Me 5s 55 st	50	49¾	49¾
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	92	91⅞	92
2 BkQn C&Sb cn 5s 41ct	48½	48½	48½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s57B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	98¼	98	98¼
3 Bush Term 5s 55	45	45	45
1 Cal Ore Pow 4½'66	106¼	106½	106½
35 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94¼	92⅞	94¼
17 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95½	93½	93½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	91⅞	91¼	91¼
27 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	92⅛	91	91¾
25 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	92	91	91¾
6 Can Nor 6½s'46	104	102½	102½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	76	76	76
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	74	74	74
7 Can Pac 4½s'60	71⅞	71	71
22 Can Pac 4s perp	59½	59	59
2 Can Foundry 6s'41	94	94	94
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6¼	6¼	6¼
12 Cen New Eng 4s'61	52	52	52
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69¾	69⅜	69¾
1 Certain-id 5½s'48	81½	81½	81½
10 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 C & O rfg 3½s'63F	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	84¼	84	84
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101	101	101
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	30	29¾	29¾
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s56	62	62	62
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	71¼	71¼	71¼
48 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6¼	6½
23 CMSP&P ajs5s 2000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	27	27	27
5 CM&SP 4½s'89C	27	27	27
2 CM & SP gen 4s '89	26¼	26¼	26½
90 Chi & NW 4½s'36	18⅛	18¼	18½
21 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	2½	2½	2½
17 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	9¾	9¾	9¾
35 Chi & NW 3½s '87	16	16	16
3 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7	7	7
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
11 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6⅞	6¾	6¾
4 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
11 Chi & W Ind 4½s'62	94½	94⅜	94½
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
50 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	97	97	97
25 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 CCC & St L 4½s '77	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Clev Un Ter 5½s'72	83	83	83
6 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	76	75½	76
5 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Col & So 4½s '80	28	28	28
5 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105	104⅞	105
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103¼	103¼
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	111¼	111⅛	111¼
33 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	129⅜	129⅛	129½
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
3 Con Edis 2¾s '56	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
1 Con Rys 4s '54	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 ConsumPow 1st3¼s'69	110	110	110
1 ConsumPow3¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	108	108	108
2 CrownCork4½s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 CubaNoRy 5½s'42	29	28¾	29
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	39	39	39
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	55½	55¼	55½
4 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2	2	2
1 D&RG West 5s '78	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 DetEd 3½s '66	112	112	112
3 DulMissabe&I3½s'62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 DuquesneLt3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 ETenV&G cv 5s'56	94¾	94¾	94¾
20 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
19 Elg Jol&E 5s '41	15¼	15	15
9 Erie rfg 5s '67		15	14⅞
56 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28¼	28	28¼
10 Erie cv 4s '53	23	23	23
10 Fairbnks Morse4s '56	107½	107½	107⅝
1 Firstn T&R 3½s '48	104½	104½	104½
6 FondaJ&G4½s '52 Fld	2½	2½	2½
5 gr 6 208 3¼			
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	52	52	52
3 GenAmInv 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 GenCable5½s'47	105	105	105
2 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 GenStCasc5½s'49	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞
1 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105	105	105
8 GtNorRy 5½s'52	102¼	102	102
4 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	87½	87	87
13 GtNor 1st 4¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 GtNor 4s '46G	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 GtNor 4s '46H	96½	96⅜	96½
6 GtNor 3¾s '67	78¾	78½	78¾
17 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103½	103¼	103½
2 Gulf St Utl 3½s '69	111½	111½	111½
10 Houst'nOilTex4¼s'54	100¾	100¼	100¾
10 HudsonCoals6s'43A	117¾	117½	117¾
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	13	13
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	44¼	44¼	44¼
12 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44	44	44
7 Ill Cen 3s '55	52	52	52
7 IC&CSLeNO 5s '63A	105	105	105
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	103	103	103
6 Inter R Tr 6s '32	22½	20½	20½
13 InterbRTr rfg 5s'66ct	79¾	79⅝	79¾
36 Interb RTh rfg5s'66	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	63	62¾	62¾
10 Int Paper 6s '55	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	33½	33⅜	33⅜
13 Int T&T 5s '55	37	36¾	36⅝
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6 Jones&LoughSt4¼s'61	95⅜	95½	95⅝
1 K C South 5s '50	66½	66½	66½
2 K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
2 Keith (BF) 6s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Las Gas 5½s'52	47	47	47
2 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	46	46	46
9 L S & M S 3½s '97	86	86	86
10 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	53	52⅝	52⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Leh V H Ter 5s '54	40	40	40
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	14½	14½	14½
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Libby McN & L 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Loew's 3½s'46	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¾	84½	84⅜
3 Lou & N 3s 2003 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94½	94½	94½
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	80	80	80
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	110	110	110
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	44	44	44
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 McKess & Rob 5½s'50	97	96¾	97
36 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104⅝	104⅞	104½
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	61⅛	59¾	61⅛
2 MSP&SSM co 4s '38	59⅜	58⅜	59⅜
1 M-K-Tex ei 5s '67	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	14	14	14
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	13	13	13
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11½	11½	11½
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19⅝	19½
10 Mo Pac 5s '77	19¾	19¼	19⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '77ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '78G	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81I	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21½	21½	21½
3 Mob& Oh 5s '58ct	38	38	38
9 Mob & O 4½s '77	31¾	31½	31½
7 MonWPa Pub Ser5s'60	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 MontCanal 3½s'66	104¼	103¾	103⅞
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32½	32½	32½
10 Mor&Esse¼3½s2000	42¾	42½	42½
4 Nassau El 4s '51	102	101½	102
10 Nassau El 4s '51ct	53¾	53½	53½
11 Natl Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
70 Natl Steel 5s '65	105¼	105	105¼
1 Natl Supply 5¾s '54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 NEngT&T4¼s'61B	128½	128	128¼
1 N O Pub Ser5s52A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 N Orl & NE 4½s52	56	56	56
1 N Orl Term4s '53	68½	68½	68½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 N Y & Qns E&P 2¼s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58½	59
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅞	52½	52⅞
3 NYC cn 4s '98	58¾	58½	58¾
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58¼	58	58¼
2 N Y C & H 5½s '97	77	77	77
17 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	55	54¾	55
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	56	56	56
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56	56	56
10 NY Edis 3¼s '66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 NY NH & H 6s '48	20¼	20	20¼
22 NY NH & H 4½s '67	20	19½	19¾
1 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	18½	18½	18½
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6	6	6
1 NY R 6s '38 st	107	107	107
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
1 NY S & W Term 5s '43	56	56	56
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	88½	88½	88½
5 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
43 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53½	53½	53½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53½	53½	53¼
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	69¾	69⅝	69¾
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42¼	42¼
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Northwest Tel 4½s '44	95	95	95
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109½	109½	109½
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	112	112	112
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
7 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	89	89	89
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Pen Co 4s '63	105	104¾	104¾
13 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	97	97	97
1 Pen Gl Sand 4½s '60	107	107	107
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	109½	109½	109½
10 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120¾	120¾	120¾
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
21 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91	90	91
26 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99¼	99	99¼
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Pen RR 4s '48	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	91⅜	91	91
16 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87¼	87	87¼
4 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67	67	67
5 Pere Marq 3s '56	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59½	59½	59½
32 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¾	109½	109½
8 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
21 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	33⅞	33¾	33¾
18 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	14½	14¼	14½
16 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	100¾	100¾	100⅞
17 Portl Gen 4½s 60	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Postal Tel 5½s 53	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	101¼	101	101
3 Rem Rand 4¼s 56w	100½	100½	100½
4Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	98¼	98	98¼
19 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98½	98½	98½
2 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	36½	36½	36⅝
5 Roch G & E 3¼s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ark & La4½s34	8½	8⅜	8½
22 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	90½	90½	90½
8 StPcic&NW5s48	24½	24¼	24½
1 St L S 5s 50	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 St L S 4½s 78	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
11 St L SW 1st 4s 89	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 SAtA Pass 4s 43	63½	63½	63¼
10 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Sante Fe P&P 5s 42	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
11 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6	5¾	5¾
5 Seab A L rfg 4s 59	4	4	4
1 Sab A L rfg 5s cl	4	4	4
41 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
1 Simmons cv 4 52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Sa Bell T&T 3s 79	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
3 So Cal Gas 4½s 6 z	108	108	108
15 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	106	106	106
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46	45⅞	46
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	44¼	44	44¼
16 Sou Pac 4½s 69	44½	44⅛	44½
5 So Pac 4½s 53	62¾	62½	62½
5 So Pacific 4s 49	43½	43½	43½
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48	47¾	48
5 South Ry 6½s 56	79	79	79
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91¼	91½
46 South Ry gen 4s 56	57¾	57¼	57¾
7 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107½	107¼	107¼
8 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¼	105⅛	105¼
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107¼	107	107¼
6 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105½	105¼	105¼
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	111¼	111¼	111¼
17 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅛	106	106
5 Tex & P 5s 2000	107½	107½	107½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	70	70	70
4 Third Ave 5s 37	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	24¾	24½	24¾
17 Third Ave 4s 60	60	60	60
3 Tide Wat A O 3½s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	108 31-32	108 31-32	108 31-32
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108 31-32	108 29-32	108 31-32
18 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97⅜	97⅜
12 Unit Drug 5s 53	103 17-32	103	103 17-32
1 US Steel 3¼s 48	92	92	92
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	103¾	103½	103½
6 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	89	89	89
3 Util P&L 5s 59	109¼	109	109¼
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	44	43¾	44
9 Wabash 1st 5s 39	89¾	89⅝	89¾
60 Warner Bros 6s 48	111	111	111
5 West Pen P 3½s 66	46	45⅞	46
1 West Short 4s 2361	84½	84½	84½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	67⅝	67	67
3 Western Un 5s 51	65½	65	65
5 Western Un 5s 60	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Western Un 4½s 50	98	98	98
98 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101½	101¼	101½
11 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s 47	102	102	102
29 Wis Cen 4s 49	22½	22	22½
2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	21	21	21
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	110	110	110
9 Youngst S&T 4s 61	106¼	106¼	106⅛
7 Young S&T cv 4s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛

Foreign Bonds

'Bigness Fetish' Seen Closing Business Frontiers

Continued from Page 1

business leaders emphasized these points:

1. Industry wants men and women who will work hard.

2. Students striving to decide upon their life work should give themselves and their prospective jobs a thorough cross examination so as to discover if the one is fit for the other.

3. Apprenticeship courses, out of college, are becoming ever more popular with industry.

4. Colleges must more adequately bridge the gap between the liberal arts education "foundation-stone" and the fitness in special fields expected by industry in the men it hires.

The very atmosphere in which to build a United States that will be the "greatly needed example of civilized human association" was set forth by Owen D. Young, past Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company. He urged businessmen and educators working together to revive their optimism, forget the talk about America being finished and static, and to build with tolerance and understanding.

Chemistry's Outlook

Others who addressed yesterday's gatherings included C. E. Kenneth Mees, Vice-President of Eastman Kodak Company; Albert Sobey, Director of General Motors Institute; Langbourne Williams, Jr., President of Freeport Sulphur Company; Dr. Cole Coolidge, assistant chemical director, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Challenging new frontiers in industry were listed by every speaker participating. Speaking for chemistry, Dr. Coolidge declared that research today has the happy task of discovering among other things more efficient fuels for high speed modern transportation, more efficient methods of controlling rust and corrosion, improved materials usable in low-cost housing, more beautiful and more durable textiles, plastics and dyestuffs.

"The war in Europe," he remarked, "has already reminded Americans that they are growing steadily less dependent on foreign sources of supply, thanks to chemical research which has produced artificial rubber from acetylene gas, synthetic camphor from southern turpentine, nitrogen from the air, and nylon." By digging deeper—or more intelligently—on the very same physical frontiers once deemed lost, industry today is making money where it was previously thought that raw materials had been exhausted, Mr. Williams of Freeport Sulphur declared. He cited the successful mining and extraction of copper from ores containing less than 1 per cent of copper, and the work of the Dow Chemical Company at Wilmington, Del., which, he said, had earned $1,000,000 in one year extracting bromine from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Each of these industries, he reminded, adds to the national employment, and purchases supplies which bring additional business to dozens of other concerns. In his view, research as thus represented has three distinct tasks cut out for it; to discover new processes; to make old processes better; and, most important perhaps of all, to get costs down, so that the resulting products may be priced more cheaply and thus made available to more people.

Listeners heard other speakers stress the need for extending the horizons of human relations in industry. They heard Major Sobey of General Motors list unsolved questions on this front, some of them depression-caused, others the product of modern social thinking. His list included wage and promotion system, group insurance and hospitalization, profit-sharing and retirement, dismissal, wage, and placement problems.

"This frontier," he said, "presents a challenge to industrial leader, and, for the future, to youth, for its mastery and further exploration should lead toward a more democratic industry, an industry in which all elements would work together in full cooperation toward mutual objectives representing real progress."

Major Sobey told the college students that today's trend is toward the reorganization and revitalization of apprenticeship and other training plans for beginners in industry, and that progressive concerns are adding organized research to their training and personnel development courses, because they place a high value on the questioning, checking and testing attitude thus developed.

No general denunciation of the New Deal or the Roosevelt Administration was visible in yesterday's remarks. Speakers confined themselves to an occasional complaint that Government was demanding too many reports from business — although some reports were worthwhile—or that swift developments in the past few years had left small time for adequate research or re-orientation, the picture on the whole was one of revived industry prepared to take care of itself and to present its case without audible recrimination.

They heard Mr. Young of General Electric forecast that many industries in the future would be requiring semi-skilled rather than highly skilled labor, because wider mechanization of industry would eliminate the need for many skills.

They heard Dr. Mees declare that the problem posed by the mechanical cotton-picker, "displacement of workers by invention" was also present in the chemical industry, where the perfection of a synthetic product would sometimes destroy the demand for the natural product. Oftentimes, however, the chief effect would be that the price of the natural product would be lowered, he said.

Cease Teaching "Despair"

Advice to the professors included the admonition from Mr. Williams that they cease preaching "counsels of despair" regarding the sure demise of the system of private enterprise and the counsel from Dr. Coolidge that men desiring jobs in chemical research firms must come fully equipped with a knowledge of the fundamentals of chemistry. And finally, the advice that class room teaching should include more actual doing and less reading and listening to lectures.

As the symposium turned momentarily to moral frontiers, Major Sobey declared:

"Industry must establish in the thinking of its people, and particularly its oncoming youth, its own vital function as the basis of our present civilization—and the part it must play if that civilization is to progress, and the fact that since progress represents human achievement, the principles upon which real progress depends were laid down by the Great Teacher 2,000 years ago, principles that form a sound, practical basis for the idealism of youth—a real challenge to their enthusiasm."

Ford and 130 Boy 'Partners' Begin Third Year of Farm Camp

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—Working on a "partnership" basis with Henry Ford, 130 underprivileged youth provided with 640 acres of land, all necessary physical equipment, and hand and power farm tools have begun the third season of Mr. Ford's farm camps for boys.

The youths are earning food and lodging plus $2 a day in wages. When the season ends early next November, they will share in the proceeds from the sale of their farm produce. But more than that, says their "partner," they will have acquired a new confidence in themselves and a faith in the future that years of less practical training could not provide.

Mr. Ford's share in the partnership? The satisfaction, he says, of having done something for youth that is not outright charity.

"There is nothing charitable about this undertaking," he points out. He believes few individuals really want charity. "They want a job," he explains. One of the important objectives of the camp project, Mr. Ford says, "is to make the boys feel they are taking part in a legitimate business enterprise as working partners, to develop initiative and to make them self-reliant."

Further Opportunity

At the end of the season, he adds, they will have a little money left over and will be given an opportunity to enter the Ford training school in the Rouge plant of the Ford Company or to go directly to work in one of the company's plants.

The project is a business enterprise from start to finish. The boys grow their produce and sell it themselves. They run all their own affairs, handle their own problems and maintain their own discipline. The one job they do not handle in the camps is cooking, for which an adult chef is engaged.

When the camps closed last year, each boy received $128 as his share of the proceeds. The sale of corn, tomatoes, onions, radishes, squash, potatoes, and a score of other vegetables had paid all operating expenses in addition to the $2 a day wage and left as an individual share of the profits more money than most of the boys even expected to have in a lump sum.

The project is being carried out in two camps, each of approximately the same size and with identical equipment. One is "Camp Legion," in Dearborn, Mich., not far from Mr. Ford's home. The other is "Camp Willow Run," near Ypsilanti, Mich.

Youths are selected from lists furnished by established social agencies. All are not necessarily robust, but are required to pass a physical examination that will show them able to perform the work involved.

Retailing Program

Retailing of the produce is handled through roadside sales stands of the "drive-in" type, advantageously located on heavily traveled highways. The stands, too, are manned by the youthful farmers, who rotate assignments in the fields, truck driving, power plant maintenance, and customer contacts.

The retailing "sales talks" include the assertion that everything in the roadside bins is picked fresh daily.

The youths are housed in army-type squad tents, six to a unit. In one of the camps they publish their own newspaper. Each camp also has a small chapel where nonsectarian, informal services are held each morning. Sunday services, more formal, last about an hour and a half.

Each camp has an adult director and assistant director. Neither of them, however, lives at the camp. A foreman selected from among the boys prepares each day's work assignment schedule. The work in the fields ends at 4 p. m. and the boys are permitted to leave camp in the evening under certain regulations. They are permitted to go home week ends, but must be back in their tents by 10 p. m. on Sunday.

Education in Aid of Desirable America Advocated in New York Museum Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—American public school education is moving away from the mere cramming of facts and toward a program designed to promote moral, spiritual, and intellectual growth as the best guarantee of a desirable future for America, F. Trubee Davison, President of the American Museum of Natural History, declared in his annual report submitted to the Museum Board of Trustees and to the City of New York yesterday.

This change means an emphasis, not on regimented facts or propaganda disguised as facts, but upon enlarged study of social and natural sciences in the school curriculum, he said. Thus any museum devoted to the natural and social sciences can render a great service to the public schools.

The Museum of Natural History, aware of the changing curriculum, has been constantly expanding its educational programs, bringing nature closer to the city-bred child, encompassing the vastness of astronomy in its Hayden Planetarium programs, and expanding its radio programs to reach not only the pupils in New York City's 450 elementary and junior high schools equipped with receiving sets, but also several million school children throughout the United States, Mr. Davison reported.

"The Museum has, in the span of 60 years, expanded its educational facilities so that they are no longer limited to courses of instruction to teachers, but embrace widespread and systematic educational activity to millions of public school pupils not only within the Museum itself, but in classrooms throughout the entire school area," he added.

Sauropod Prints Dug Up in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Their reptilian heads towering possibly as high as a modern two-story building, gigantic creatures that roamed the earth an estimated hundred million years or more ago left footprints in lower cretaceous formations recently excavated in what is now Bandera County, Texas. Bandera County is 50 miles northwest of San Antonio.

Footprints made by three-and five-toed dinosaurs have been recorded and preserved for study through a Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology. Specimens will be exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and at the University of Texas Memorial Museum, Austin.

Under supervision of Roland T. Bird, of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, 10 WPA workers carefully cut back 12 feet of soil, gravel and stone which had settled over the cretaceous limestone layer. Imprinted deeply into the limestone were found tracks of giant five-toed feet which trod the mud of an inland sea that once covered much of Texas.

Along the bank of West Verde Creek, which runs through the Davenport ranch a few miles southwest of Bandera, are the first definite sauropod dinosaur prints ever to have been studied scientifically and the second such markings ever discovered.

Memphis to Test Cotton Relief Plan

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8 (AP)—Memphis, inland cotton capital of the Deep South, became a test tube yesterday for the Government's efforts to reduce the cotton surplus through subsidized distribution of cotton goods to relief clients.

Actual inauguration of the nation's first cotton stamp program, similar to the now widely used food stamp plan, came with the distribution of stamps to the first of an estimated 12,000 families eligible.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation officials have indicated its expansion would depend on its acceptance here. They are hopeful that it will double the cotton consumption of low-income families. The program will work like this:

Persons certified as eligible for public assistance will buy "green" stemps in books of from $2 to $12.

The FSCC will give "brown" stamps in equal value. The stamps are redeemable at participating retail stores for such cotton goods as clothing and bedding. Persons on direct relief will be given "brown" stamps without purchase of the "green" ones.

Rose Bush in Every Garden Is Goal of American Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—A rosebush in every garden and an educational program to teach rose lovers how to feed and cherish "the queen of flowers" are this year's objectives of the American Rose Society, members of which assembled at the Huntington Hotel from various parts of the United States, and spent nearly a week touring famous Pacific Coast gardens.

Dr. L. M. Massey, President of the American Rose Society and Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell University, described efforts for the development of hardy roses suitable to the most rigorous climates. He referred to the Mermaid, a lateral climber variety which is especially suitable for parkways, producing single sulphur-yellow blooms, as a most satisfactory rose for climates and conditions generally considered unfavorable.

Roses are not a luxury, and those who want good ones can have them with a reasonable amount of effort and a greater satisfaction of accomplishment than can be secured from almost any other gardening venture, Dr Massey told the rose enthusiasts.

While many of the older varieties are as popular as ever, roses are like automobiles, in that they appear in new models each year, and much of the time of the Society was devoted to discussions of 1940 "streamlined models." On exhibit for the Society in gardens and flower shows were The Chief, Apricot Queen, California and Fiesta, all introduced to the market for the first time this year. Other recent innovations, Poinsettia, Henri Guillot and Contrast, are continuing their strong influence on the market, Society members said.

The showing of colored motion pictures, bringing vivid portrayals of rose creations, offered one of the most educational features of the convention.

After the American Rose Society adjourned its meeting in Pasadena, members went to San Diego for a tour of rose gardens and floriculture there, and left for the north to see garden beauty spots in the San Francisco Bay area.

New Milk Record Set By Florida Guernsey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A new record, exceeding the average of the Guernsey breed for her age and class has been completed by a 20-year-old cow, Butler Island Maxim Patricia 478,625, owned by the Finsmore Dairy Company of this city.

Word received this week from the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H., confirmed the record. Supervised by the University of Florida and announced by the Cattle Club, this official record is 10,439.8 pounds of milk and 482 pounds of butter fat in Class GG.

Petrillo Convicted

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 (AP)—Herman Petrillo, alleged ringleader of Philadelphia's wholesale insurance murder plots, was convicted of first degree murder with the recommendation of death in the electric chair for the drowning of crippled Rafaele Caruso six years ago.

General Classified

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COUNTRY BOARD

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LONGWOOD TOWERS, Brookline, Mass.—$400 for June, July, August, furnished 5-room housekeeping apt. or hotel service if desired. Call Apt. 212 C. Rreferences.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FIVE-ROOM furnished cottage, modern conveniences, beautiful view; near White Mountains; reasonable rates. DWIGHT P. CHILD, Woodsville, N. H.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, Alton Bay, N. H.—COTTAGE on lakefront, 8 rooms, running water, electric lights, screened porch. Write Mrs. E. H. Quimby, 213 Washington St., Dover, N. H.

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PERCY A. SLINN, Union, N. J.—Carpenter; jobbing, painting, paper hanging; general maintenance about the home, Unionville 2-3402.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
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NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

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Elizabeth, N. J.
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Commercial Printing
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Arch Printing & Stationery
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143 Chestnut St. RO. 4-1813

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Englewood 3-0820

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Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
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Phone Hob. 3-8094
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Zimmer & Holden
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7981

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FlorsheimShoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
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219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

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See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
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All Merchandise Guaranteed
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Homemade Candies, Fresh Daily
138 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave. Irvington Essex 3-2920

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JOHN H. OSMUN
Artists' Materials House Paints
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TALMADGE Esso STATIONS
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Phillip the Hairdresser
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Montclair 2-8169
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QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

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Tel. Mont. 2-6208, 9 Midland Ave.
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$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
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PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

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Madisons
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Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

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Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000 Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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Pea $7.35
UNITED FUEL YARDS
ES. 2-3366—SO. 2-5800—EL. 3-1612

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

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RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

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Esso Service Stations
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Cleaners—Tailors
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Authorized Ford Agency
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85 MAIN STREET

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For Men, Women and Children
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E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

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GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
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Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
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Coke Coal Oil
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ZORIC Dry Cleaning
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No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
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PLAINFIELD 6-2640

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For Young Girls
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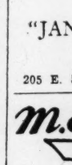

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
DeLuxe Dry Cleaning
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
24 W. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
Phone 442

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18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

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GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
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Main Office and Factory Tel.
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Ridge. 6-5230

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Town and Country Clothes
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88 CHESTNUT STREET

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Mother's Day Candies
Complete Luncheon—35c
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
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Gifts that are sure to please for
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Gotham Gold Stripe Hose, Dresses, Kayser Underwear and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Flowers, and all dress accessories.

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Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

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ANDREW J. SNYDER
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Seedsman and Florist
CUT FLOWERS
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Cleaner
FURS
Cleaned Repaired Glazed Remodelled and Stored
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Canoe Brook Farms
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James MacDougall & Sons
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Outfitters for Men and Boys
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Also Summer Furnishings
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Lily's
Exclusive Millinery Handbags, Hosiery

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BRANCHES
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A Service to Meet Every Need

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Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 S. Broad Street Trenton, N. J.

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Standard Esso Dealer
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234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

NEW JERSEY

UNION CITY

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JEWELRY
MASTER WATCHMAKER
147 48th St., Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Animate — *An'-ih-mate* (first *a* short, *i* clipped-short, second *a* long).

Whatever has been animated has been made alive; it has been quickened, invigorated, inspirited, enlivened, stimulated.

"Animate" is derived from the Latin *animare*, "to give life to," from *anima*, "breath, life," akin to *animus*, "soul, mind."

Bondage — The pronunciation of this word in Webster's Dictionary (*bon'-dij*) is intended to represent cultured speech.

Children—End it *-dren.*

Cognizance — *Kog'-nih-zanse* (*o* and *i* short, *a* as in account).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," li back of this word, which suggests "perception of facts, or conscious recognition."

Compassed—*Kum'-past* (*u* short, *a* as in sofa).

The word comes from the Late Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *passus*, "a step," which later took on the additional meaning of "a way, route"—whence the noun *compassus*, "a route that comes together, or joins itself."

As a verb the word may be used in three senses: (1) "To go about or entirely around," as "Ye shall compass the city seven times"; (2) "to inclose on all sides, to surround," as, "Mercy shall compass him about"; (3) "to get within one's power, to bring about, accomplish," as, "He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin."

Covenant—*Kuv'-e-nant* (*u* short, *e* as in create, *a* clipped).

Enigma — *E-nig'-ma* (*e* as in create, *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

The word is from the Greek *ainigma*, "a dark saying"; and we use it to suggest a confused mystery so hidden under ambiguities and delusions that it defies solution by mortal reasoning.

An enigma is something more serious than a puzzle or a riddle; for while the latter may require thought for an adequate solution, an enigma hints at inexplicable mysteries.

Erring—*Ur'-ing.* Note that "err" is sounded *ur* ("erred" as *urd*).

Fervently (I Peter 1:22)—*Fur'-vent-lih.*

Our English word is derived from the Latin *fervere*, "to boil, glow." Whatever is done fervently is accompanied by an intensity which warms both the subject and the object.

Jeremiah, Nehemiah, Zedekiah—In each, the second *e* is quick-long as in create; principal stress is on third syllable, secondary on first.

Mortals, immortals—When these words appear in this order, and for the obvious purpose of contrast, the first syllable of "immortals" requires the emphasis which is normally placed on the second.

Progenitor—*Pro-jen'-ih-tor* (although the circumflex *o* in the last syllable becomes *e* as in maker in ordinary conversation).

The Latin *pro*, "before," and *genitor*, "parent," lie back of our word, which we use to designate "a forefather (in a direct line)."

Progeny—*Proj'-eh-nih* (*o* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

As indicated by the Latin roots *pro*, "forth," and *gignere*, "to beget," this word is applied to offspring.

Psalms—The *a* as in arm.

Saith—*Seth* (short *e*).

Salvation—*Sal-vay'-shun* (first *a* as in sat, second as in ace, *u* as in circus).

The word comes to us from the Latin *salvare*, "to save, make safe," from *salvus*, "safe, whole."

Stratum — Preferably *stray'-tum* (long *a*, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Temporal—*Tem'-po-ral* (*e* as in end, *o* as in obey, *a* as in account).

Our word is derived from the Latin *temporalis*, "temporal," an extension of *tempus*, "time or portion of time."

Volition—*Vo-lish'-un.*

Coined from the Latin *volo*, "I will," this word means "the exercise of the will."

Wroth—In America, *roth* (*o* as in soft) is preferred; in Britain, *rothe* (long *o*) seems to prevail.

Manly Manners

When guests say things that don't agree With what I think I know, Dad says it is unkind and rude To say, "That isn't so."

R.C.

A Verse for Today . . .

For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.—Matt. 7:8.

Daily Quotation

CONFIDENCE placed in another often compels confidence in return.—LIVY.

Daily Anecdote

A Perfect Gentleman

Richard Watson Gilder, the biographer, once boarded a train on which he knew Grover Cleveland was a passenger. He had something important to ask him and was desirous of saving as much time as possible—hence he made connections with the President's train.

A thorough search, however, failed to show any sign of Mr. Cleveland anywhere in the crowded coaches, and, as a last resort, Gilder made for the baggage car in order to confer with the conductor. There, to his unbounded surprise, he found the Chief Executive—sitting on a crate with his back against the side of the car. A woman and baby had boarded the train, Gilder learned later, and Cleveland had given them his seat.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

KOALA

The Koala is the world's only living teddy bear. The young are born and carried in pouches like kangaroos. And, like kangaroos, they live only in Australia. They eat eucalyptus leaves, are expert tree-climbers. They stay awake all night, sleep all day and never drink water. They have shiny, black shoebutton eyes, thick soft grayish fur. When tamed they make charming pets.

In Lighter Vein

New to Him

An Arab sheik was being taken in a car across a very bumpy patch of desert. So bad was the going that at last the car overturned and the sheik was thrown out.

Instead of protesting to the driver, the Arab picked himself up and apologized profusely, saying: "I'm so sorry. I've not learned to ride one of these things yet."—Grit.

Editor's Privilege

Betty was looking very discontented when her friend Joan encountered her in the morning.

"What's the matter?" the latter asked.

"You know I was going out with an editor last night?" snapped Betty. "Well, never again!"

"Why?" inquired Joan.

"At dinner he put a blue pencil through half my order."—Indianapolis News.

Fooled by Appearances

A rich Englishman touring Canada was staying in a wayside hotel. One night it was cold, and the Englishman, feeling it pretty badly, came downstairs early next morning to get warm.

At the same time, a trapper came in at the door. Icicles were hanging from his moustache.

With a pitying expression, the Englishman said: "I say, old man, which room did you sleep in?"—Wall Street Journal.

Tables Are Turned

A young lady schoolteacher was recently stopped in Detroit for driving through a red light and given a ticket calling for her appearance in traffic court the following Monday. She went at once to the judge, told him that she had to be at her classes then, and asked for the immediate disposal of her case.

"So," said the judge sternly, "you're a schoolteacher. That's fine. Now," he thundered, "you sit right down at that table over there and write 'I went through a stop sign,' five hundred times."—Maclean's Magazine.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Gate City?
2. Nero Deep?
3. The Basque Provinces?
4. Kings Chapel?
5. The source of the St. Lawrence River?
6. The Badger State?
7. The Karlsbrücke?
8. The capital of France?
9. The Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal?
10. The oldest university in South America?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Pearl Wagner, San Francisco

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Wednesday, May 22, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Footnotes to History

U. S. Cannon Turned on a U. S. Ship

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Every American is familiar with the source of this quotation, and likewise knows the circumstance of its composition. But how many realize that as it was being written its author was not prisoner on board a British man-of-war, as is commonly supposed, but lay in an American vessel flying the white flag—and yet was a target for his countrymen's gunfire?

Here is how it occurred: Col. John Skinner, American officer assigned to effect exchanges of prisoners during the War of 1812, had been sent to treat with the British General Ross, then on a troopship lying off the coast, for the release of Dr. William Beanes, a medico captured at the burning of the National Capitol. Francis Scott Key, a prominent Washington attorney and friend of Beanes, accompanied Skinner on the cartel ship to assist in the negotiations.

The British Admiral Cockburn refused to allow the emissaries, once aboard, to leave, fearing a betrayal of the English plan to attack Baltimore. So, just before the assault, the two envoys, with Dr. Beanes, were placed in the cartel, which lay to just under the frigate Surprize.

All through that foggy September night in 1814 the three trapped noncombatants floated with the armada, not daring to flee, in fear of cannonballs from ship and shore, until with a farewell volley, the checkmated invaders put to sea, and the cartel carried its occupants safely to land.

And during that bombardment, the American national anthem was composed by Francis Scott Key—in the cartel ship, and on the back of an old envelope.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Did You Ever Wonder

How Canal Locks Work?

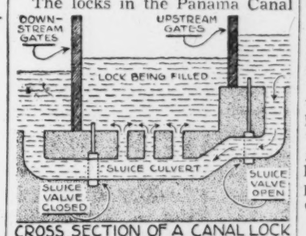
Canal locks have been described as devices for enabling ships to float up stairs. They were invented some five or six centuries ago. Before that, canals could be built only over level stretches, with no slopes or hills in the canal's course.

A canal lock consists of an artificial basin or chamber with a pair of water-tight gates at each end. When a boat is going upstream, that is, from a lower to a higher level in the canal, the upstream gates of the lock remain closed until the boat floats into the chamber.

The downstream gates are then closed and water valves in the sides or bottom of the chamber are opened, allowing water from the upper level to enter the lock. The incoming water raises the boat as it fills the lock, and when the water level in the chamber reaches that of the upper section of the canal, the upstream lock gates are opened and the ship continues on its way.

A boat traveling in the opposite direction descends from a higher to a lower level of the canal by the reverse of the process just described. The upstream gates are first opened and the boat floats into the chamber. Then the water is gradually let out of the lock until the level of the water within the chamber is the same as that of the lower section of the canal, whereupon the downstream lock gates are opened, releasing the vessel.

The locks in the Panama Canal



CROSS SECTION OF A CANAL LOCK

leading to Gatun Lake, 85 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, are 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. There are three such locks, one after the other, and a half hour is spent in each one by ships climbing the water stairway. Beyond Gatun Lake are three more locks, one at Pedro Miguel and two more farther on, to return the ship to sea level and the Pacific Ocean.

The locks in the Panama Canal are divided by concrete partitions 60 feet wide into two sections, for two-way traffic. Ships are drawn through the locks by electric locomotives on cog tracks, to prevent possible damage to the locks which might result if the ship were to proceed through them under its own power.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Business Ethics

Los Angeles

The two businessmen featured in this story are not accustomed to parading their righteousness. However, because their Christian convictions extend into the sensitive area of income, these incidents seem too good to keep secret.

One of the men provides for his family and contributes generously to many philanthropies by income derived from leasing business properties. One such property is occupied by a general food market which, under terms of the lease, may not engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors on those premises. The lessee has offered a bonus of $100 a month to have this clause stricken from the contract, but the businessman refuses to violate his principles.

The other incident concerns a printer who refused to bid on job printing which involves publicity for liquor interests. To be sure, some other firm will do the printing, but it will not bear his good name!

From the financial viewpoint, these men may be said to have lost hundreds of dollars which they would doubtless have put to good use; in the eyes of those who know and approve their high principles they have gained increasing respect.

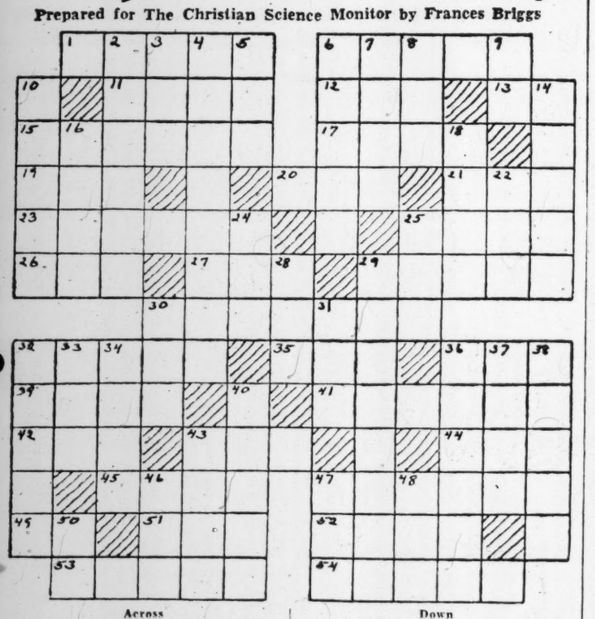
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Atlanta, Georgia; so named by Jefferson Davis during the Civil War, it being, in his estimation, the most important inland military position in the South.
2. An extensive submarine depression near the Ladrone Islands in the Pacific Ocean; depth, 31,614 feet.
3. A district in northeastern Spain, including Alava, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa provinces.
4. Boston, Mass.; built in 1754, it contains one of the finest Colonial church interiors in existence today.
5. It is in the state of Minnesota. The St. Lawrence is part of the Great Lakes waterway and its source is considered the head of the St. Louis River which feeds into Lake Superior.
6. Wisconsin.
7. A bridge over the Moldau at Prague built by Emperor Charles IV of Germany, 1384; 1,835 feet long.
8. Paris.
9. It connects Sturgeon Bay with Lake Michigan in Wisconsin.
10. The University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru; founded 1551.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Abraham sent his servant to find a wife for whom?
6—Who was author of the novel "Rob Roy"?
11—What is a commune of Italy on Tanaro River?
12—Would a patas have fins, buds, or paws (sing.)?
13—Upon.
15—Gertrude is mother of what Shakespearean character?
17—What is first name of Nazimova, famous actress?
19—What is a city of Oklahoma?
20—What was the Canaanite name for Ivar?
21—In game of ringer, what is one of marbles placed in ring?
23—What river forms a boundary between Fr. Guiana and Surinam?
25—What do you call distance measured by one step?
26—The candlenut tree is called what?
27—What tree is planted for shade?
29—Wood of what tree is used by turners?
30—What is a city of Illinois?
32—What musical instrument did Anton Arensky play?
35—Armed conflict.
36—Eber had how many sons (I Chron. 1:19)?
39—If you were in Pierre, S. D., in what direction would you travel to reach Huron?
41—What ancient city of Cyprus was celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite?
42—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
43—Male swan is what?
44—Who was eldest son of Caleb, son of Jephunneh (I Chron. 4:15)?
45—Who was a Hebrew prophet of 8th century B. C.?
47—What substance is commonly called whalebone?
49—Where is Bunkie (abbr.)?
51—Exist.
52—What is an independent state of southeastern Arabia?
53—What food was supplied to Israelites?
54—What is birth flower for September?

Down

2—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
3—The whole number or sum of.
4—What was the Chaldaean name given to Azariah, Daniel's friend?
5—A manul is a small wild what?
6—Where is Zaragoza?
7—Aaron made a golden what for Israelites to worship?
8—A katogle is a cat, owl, or rug—which?
9—Toward.
10—Who was one of David's guard (I Chron. 11:44)?
14—What was the additional name given to Simeon?
16—What nickname is given to Cupid in "Romeo and Juliet"?
18—What place in Asher was between Alammelech and Mishael (Josh. 19:26)?
22—Frozen water is what?
24—Where is Herrin (abbr.)?
25—What do you call one of interwoven webs in a fabric or carpet?
28—European gull is what?
29—Trial of whose faith in God is told in Book of Genesis?
30—Pembroke, Canada, is in what province (abbr.)?
31—What do you call fluid contents of a plant?
32—What river of Mississippi flows to Gulf of Mexico?
33—What is Gaelic form of John?
34—If you were in Tihwa, you would be on what continent?
36—What is a manufacturing commune of Venezia, Italy?
37—Men wore, rode, or sang a broigne—which?
38—What is a commune of Seville, Spain?
40—Who was first of the minor prophets?
43—Keats mentions Ruth as standing amid what grain?
46—Would a foud be a man, owl, or bat?
47—What snake is found in tropical America?
48—What is gold monetary unit of Latvia?
50—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just an Old Tin Box*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S THE LETTER FROM THE INVENTOR... READ IT!
HMM. HE SAYS... "I'M SORRY BUT THERE HAS BEEN A BIG MISTAKE..
"THE BOX I ASKED YOU TO GET AT THE MILL I FIND I HAVE HAD ALL THE TIME! I DON'T KNOW WHAT IS IN THE BOX YOU FOUND OR WHOM IT BELONGS TO, BUT BESIDES MYSELF, NO ONE HAS OCCUPIED THE MILL FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS.....
"SO I AM RETURNING TO YOU THE BOX YOU FOUND, UNQUESTIONABLY IT BELONGS TO YOU. SORRY IF YOU WENT TO TOO MUCH TROUBLE THANKS FOR TRYING TO HELP... "
THEN THERE'S NO REWARD!
NOTHING!.... EXCEPT WE MAY KEEP THE OLD TIN BOX
FOOLS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Plants Some Seeds*

By RODGERS

WATCHED THE BOSS WORKING IN HIS GARDEN TODAY — "WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO PLANT THIS YEAR?" "I WAGGED
"NOW LET'S SEE," HE SAID AS HE LOOKED OVER HIS PACKAGES OF SEEDS, "I THINK I'LL PLANT THE REMOLACHA BARBABIETOLA HERE-"
AND NEXT A ROW OF ZANAHORIA CAROTA, THEN A ROW OF CEBOLLA CIPOLLA THEN FINISH UP WITH THE PEPINO CETRIOLO!"
BEET (REMOLACHA-BARBABIETOLA) 10¢ SEEDS
"WOW!" I SAID TO MYSELF, "I BETTER FIND OUT WHAT'S GOING ON HERE!"
BUT ALL I COULD SEE ON THE PACKAGES WERE PICTURES OF PLAIN OL' BEETS, CARROTS, ONIONS AND CUCUMBERS! SO THE BOSS MUST HAVE BEEN SPOOFING

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just One Thing More*

By THE HAGERS

"LET'S START A QUIZ PROGRAM," SAID JOE, "AND OFFER IT TO RADIO.
"LET WADDLES ALL THE QUESTIONS ASK; TO ANSWER THEM WILL BE OUR TASK."
"ON MUSIC I AM GOOD," SAID TED. "AND POEMS I'LL RECITE," JACK SAID.
"WELL, GENTLEMEN, YOU SEEM QUITE SURE," I QUACKED. "A SPONSOR NOW SECURE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Decision

The British people will settle the underlying questions raised in the great debate over the Chamberlain Government's conduct of the war. Theirs is the primary responsibility. Theirs is the greatest stake in a right decision. Other countries are deeply affected, some of them desperately, but Britain bears the brunt of opposition to aggression and essentially it is for her people to determine the basic methods by which that opposition shall be carried on.

Comment from the sidelines must keep that fact in view. It will be most useful if it makes the most of detachment and, brushing aside personalities and partisanship, tries to get at fundamental questions. Of these the biggest has been answered already. The question of whether the resistance to aggression should go on has not even been raised in the debate. But its whole tone and temper have made clearer the determination of the British to carry on. There is no question about that; the real question is, How? By defense or by attack?

Failure of the campaign in Norway is only the occasion for the debate; basic policy is in question. The attack on the Chamberlain policy is primarily a demand for Britain to take a more active attitude. Norway is used only as the latest example of a more or less passive policy, which first sought appeasement and latterly has looked to pressing the economic war while building up British defensive power. If this strategy is basically wise, it may justify regarding Norway as a minor theater of war where a limited effort should be made, but nothing more than a division risked. Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the small losses incurred by Britain in Norway.

The gesture of moving strong fleet units in the Mediterranean was consonant with this strategy. It seeks to keep Italy non-belligerent and hopes that Russia will not give much help to Germany. It may even count on forcing the Nazis to move against other neutrals. There is more than a little to be said for this policy from the mere standpoint of strategy.

Mr. Chamberlain's opponents question it because they feel that it is necessary both for moral and material reasons to display more vigor. They believe the economic war can be effective only if Germany is forced to use her materials more rapidly. Also they fear it will fail unless the neutrals are stiffened by a bolder British stand. Their big argument is that the whole resistance to aggression has been deteriorating morally and that only by protecting small neutrals vigorously can Britain encourage them to risk lining up in the new front of collective security.

On this point neutral opinion may be useful. It would indorse a more active strategy. And it must regret the sort of tactics Mr. Chamberlain uses when he properly asks that the failure in Norway be not exaggerated, but then arouses fear by emphasizing the power of Germany and the "imminence" of attack. But when neutral opinion has said this it must take some thought for its own responsibility at least to hold the moral front. Neutrals who dislike a passive policy for Britain should realize the necessity of a more active attitude on their part.

George Lansbury

Although George Lansbury in the untiring zeal of his peace missions to premiers, presidents, dictators and kings was sometimes regarded as a visionary whose efforts need not be taken too seriously, his work was by no means so fruitless as it seemed on the surface. He takes his place among an honored company of peace campaigners, like Burritt, Cobden, Cremer and Pratt, who persisted in an apparently hopeless cause, not with any thought of immediate results, but simply from a consciousness of the fact that it was the right thing to do and that the results would come in their due time.

In a world given over politically so much to the allurements of expediency, these men of a higher faith have planted seeds the yield from which may be far nearer than it seems at the moment.

As a child of the submerged classes, with his early career devoted largely to fights with the established economic order to obtain amelioration for the lot of his own group, Lansbury found it difficult sometimes to rise above his heritage of suspicion of the employing group. He believed that war inevitably ended in the enslavement of labor by the patricians. But for the most part he was able to rise above a narrow sense of such distinctions and counted among his friends people of all ranks from pit boy to peer.

He was a born fighter, not against men and classes, but against defective social conditions, and he was never tired of warning against acceptance of things as they are, when unremitting perseverance could secure an improvement.

Make It Law

The Judiciary Committee at length has decided to reconsider the Hatch Bill and presumably to report it to the House of Representatives.

Now all that remains is to pass the measure and so extend the rule against political activities by public employees.

The public opinion which has been so potent a factor in dislodging the bill from the committee should now insure its full enactment into law.

Pensions—at Election Time

It's election year. There are numerous signs by which you might know it, but one of the surest is that the veterans' lobby is trying to ram through another pension bill. This one would go about as far as anybody could in including everyone who has any remote connection to service for the United States in the World War, though of course the rates could be raised by future politicians in other election years.

Next Monday the House of Representatives will vote on a petition to discharge the Rules Committee from consideration of the Rankin Bill, H. R. 9000, supported by the American Legion, to inaugurate pensions for dependent widows, children, or parents of World War veterans.

The word veteran in this connection does not mean necessarily that the man saw any fighting, or that the widow or children shared any of his war-time hardships. It ought to be well understood in this debate that pensions already are provided by law for all widows and dependent parents of World War veterans who have died as a result of war injuries. This has been extended within certain income limitations to the widow of any veteran who at time of death had a disability due to war service.

If the pending bill is passed, the widow of any training camp veteran who had over ninety days' service during the war will be entitled to a pension if she married him before July 3, 1921. Of if there is a child by the marriage she may have married him at any time up to May 13, 1938—twenty years after the war—so far as pension purposes are concerned. The pension would be $20 a month plus $8 for the first child and $6 for a second.

The cost of this is estimated at from $25,000,000 to $48,000,000 for the first year, depending on how many of those eligible apply. But the first year is only the beginning, of course., In future years, as the number of dependents to be cared for increased, the outlay would rise to hundreds of millions. And such things go on for a century or so. One estimate is that a system of general pensions for all World War veterans, their wives and dependents would cost $35,000,000,000.

The United States thought it was meeting its obligation and removing the occasion for such a system when it laid out $3,000,000,000 in War Risk Insurance, vocational training and discharge bonuses, obligated itself to $2,500,000,000 of insurance still outstanding, and then disbursed $3,732,000,000 under veterans' lobby duress in the adjusted compensation bonus.

All this is in addition to hospitalization and to benefits for dependents of actual war casualties, with which no one will quibble. The $38 pension to widows of men actually lost in the war are the pensions that should be increased. But more votes are cast by relatives of the several million men who were enlisted but never got near the war.

The Adjusted Compensation Act, it will be remembered, went through Congress over a veto in 1924, a presidential election year. This compensation was cashed nine years ahead of time, again despite a veto, under the Bonus Act of 1936, another presidential election year. If the pension bill is not to be passed in 1940 the country will have to brace itself to convince a number of Congressmen that more voters want economy and a regard for the genuine victims of the war than want pensions disbursed for political purposes to thousands of relatives of men who served merely a few months without injury in training camps.

Opportunity for Study

The chaotic parliamentary situation which the House of Representatives ended by rejecting all amendments to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, or wage and hour law, has had regrettable effects. An amendment to exempt employees receiving more than $200 a month would have preserved the intended application of the act and materially simplified its administration pending more fundamental revisions.

But farm groups insisted upon the Barden amendments which would have exempted hundreds of thousands of workers much in need of protection, and other interests helped load these amendments with further exemptions until one critic could say they would have exempted almost everybody but the unemployed. Then the milder modifications advanced by Representative Mary T. Norton, chairman of the Labor Committee of the House, were rejected apparently through the force of conservatives who preferred to have the act in its present form as a campaign issue.

The returning of the bill to the committee evidently means there will be no legislation on the subject at this session. This misfortune could be retrieved in large degree if the time from now until the 1941 session of Congress were to be used for a close interim study of the working of the wage and hour law and of possible alternatives to its methods.

This study might be made either by the House Labor Committee or by a special committee along the lines of the one that has recommended changes in the National Labor Relations Act. A report dealing with fundamentals of this subject would be of great value to the next Congress.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Arms and the Dictatorships

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the letter published under the above-named heading in The Christian Science Monitor, the writer of that letter asks the question why Germany was not kept in a disarmed condition after the great war. May I be permitted to submit the following answer to the question:

The Versailles Treaty provided for a very drastic reduction in German armaments, to be followed by considerable cuts in Allied armaments. This was done, for the British Navy was reduced by about 50 per cent and the French Army was also greatly reduced in size and the period of service was reduced from three years to only one year.

However, it should be remembered that the great majority of Germans never admitted military defeat in the last war, and very great opposition was offered to Allied measures of disarmament. The weakening unity amongst the Allies, followed by the Locarno pact and the withdrawal of Allied troops from the Rhinelands, gave the militarists in Germany the chance to openly preach and advance their doctrines of unlimited rearmament. The German people unfortunately again subscribed to these doctrines, placed Hitler into power and thus German militarism with its policy of placing trust in armaments and force was reborn.

But whereas it is safe to say that the democracies look upon all armaments as necessary evils and merely as measures for defense, nobody can doubt that the dictatorships look upon armaments as instruments of force and aggression. Allied weakness and false policy on the one side, and the submission of the German people to the false doctrines of militarism on the other side brought about the rearmament of Germany after 1918.

A. VINCENT

Paris

Canada's CCF

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of our subscribers has advised us that the Monitor in a recent article referred to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as being "politically stagnant."

An analysis of the Saskatchewan vote shows, in our opinion, that there is little doubt of the CCF being able to elect the next Provincial Government in Saskatchewan.

We have not completed figures for the Province of British Columbia, but have seen the figure of 105,000 CCF votes quoted as being the CCF vote in B. C., in the Federal election.

The fact that the CCF polled a large vote in other provinces where organization is in its infancy and elected a member in reactionary Nova Scotia also proves that the CCF is not "politically stagnant."

The CCF has been growing steadily since its inception in 1932 when it first commenced as a federation of progressive groups, with a platform distinctly designed for the common people.

W. ROY BELL, Editor,
Saskatchewan Commonwealth
Regina, Saskatchewan

Origin of the Safety Pin?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial the Monitor asks who invented the safety pin. So perhaps you would like to hear.

When Queen Victoria was a baby, a call went through England for a dress pin that would never prick her.

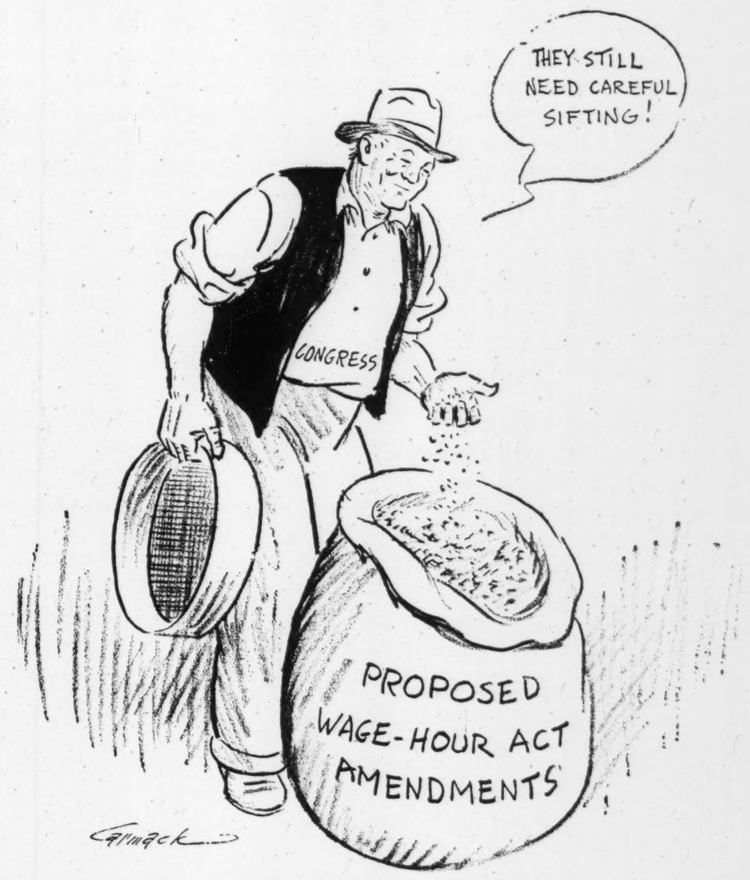
An old jeweler (name unknown) solved the problem by taking a bit of wire and milling a groove the whole length of the wire, and then putting a smaller pointed wire in the groove. This is similar to the shirt-waist pin used today.

An old pinmaker in the Plume & Atwood Co., Waterbury, Conn., told me this tale, and I have every reason to believe it to be true.

He was over 70 and I am 84.

Coconut Grove, Fla. J. L. LUCAS

Eliminate the Chaff



A Lesson in Norwegian

The Stockholm sleeping car drew into Oslo at 8 that Sunday morning. The wide-windowed train for Bergen left half an hour later, on the all-day trip through Norway. Miss Sonja Henie was in the station, but even the Norwegians' favorite daughter didn't long deter the holiday-makers' preparation for the sights to come. Everyone was busy arranging himself and his bundles for the trip in the glass-walled coaches which would take us across these Northern Alps.

Weeks before, every window seat had been booked—thirty *øre* reserved these vantage points for the initiate. The polite guard regretted that it would be impossible for me to get a window seat now, but obligingly he scanned the third-class seats available, finally depositing my hatbox in the rack above the best one left. A stout man obstructed my direct outlook sideways, but in the seat facing us were a boy and girl about 7 and 8, who left me a good view through their window. The guard waved and bowed on the platform; fond relatives blew kisses to the smiling children, and we were off.

Many of my fellow-passengers had breakfasted with me in the railway station between trains, and the scrubbed and rosy pair in the opposite seat surely had had more than a continental breakfast. However, we had barely left the station when they began solemnly to investigate the contents of the many boxes and paper-wrapped bundles which loaded their copious knapsacks. (Everyone in Norway takes a knapsack on holiday—at least, in the third class.)

* * *

Four seats on either side of the aisle made a division in the long railway car, and the little boy proceeded with charming gravity to offer to all of us who shared "his" section his assortment of delicacies. Flaky wafers were on top, so we had those first. I would have gladly eaten more extraordinary things to avoid bewildering a child so carefully "remembering his manners."

"Thank you very much," I said.

Momentarily the good-will tour stopped. With eyes shining, he stared at me in thought. Obviously, my English answer required some acknowledgment in his code. It came with a bow that was a miniature reproduction of the guard's.

"*Tak*," he announced.

And "*Tak*" said the other Norwegians, as they accepted his gifts. When he came around with the oranges I was ready.

"*Tak*," I thanked him (deciding against trying "neine" with it, in the face of so trusting an offer. Anyway, there was enough in his supply for us all, and obviously not even a loving Grandmother could have intended the two to eat all alone the bounty she had provided). Soon other bags began to be opened. Chocolate, fruit, candy, baked goods, sandwiches all appeared. Everyone had brought along a "treat" for the train-ride, and the conversation clicked with castanet-like "*Tak*," "*Tak-tak*," and "*Tusen Tak*," as we thanked each other. Fortunately I found something to offer my young friends—the candy-coated American chewing gum still in my bag; a jocular bon voyage gift which had provided novelty in several international incidents.

I offered it now with some misgivings. In violent and elaborate pantomime, I tried to indicate that it was to be chewed, but not designed to be swallowed. Perhaps they had seen it done properly in the cinema, for there were no casualties!

* * *

During a lull in the picnicking, Brother delved in his knapsack and this time came up with a pad and pencil. A few strokes—why, it was obviously a mountain!

"*Bjerg*," he wrote, and pronounced it encouragingly.

"*Bjerg*," I did my best, and loved him for not laughing.

But he was delighted. Now he couldn't wait to draw. As the beautiful scenes, punctuated with tunnels and snowsheds, rolled past the windows, he simply pointed. (Pointing at mountains and French pastry is permitted even in the etiquette books.)

"*Floder*" were rushing, icy streams. "*Tun*," a hamlet half hidden up the side of the mountain in tall trees. Then, in a long tunnel, more picture-making took place. Here were two contrasting pictures; one a few, chalet-like homes; the other—what could it be but American skyscrapers, the eternal delight of the European?

"*Tun—Norge*," he explained, pointing to the hamlet. "*Tun—Amerika*," to the other picture.

I nodded enthusiastically, and pronounced the word "city," in the over-loud, clear way one attempts to cross lingual walls.

"Seet-tee," he echoed, and we both glowed with our expanding accomplishments.

* * *

Little Sister became interested; if lessons were going on, she knew about them, too.

"*En, To, Tre, Fire*," she contributed. That sing-song chant must mean the same thing in every tongue. We were learning how to count. With the help of fingers, and the numerals on my watch dial, we progressed into the hundreds. If our fellow-passengers might have preferred more stimulating conversation, they nevertheless approved our international experiment.

Schooling was interrupted by a sudden blare from a horn at the end of the car, as in swift, imperative Norwegian, some general announcement came over a sort of public address system apparently designed to enable one lone conductor to take care of the many cars in the holiday train. Immediately we slowed down, and everyone began a laughing scramble down the aisles.

My little friend saw my perplexity. Dutifully he sought to tell me what it was all about—to no avail. This wasn't a question of *melk* or *appelsin*. Almost everyone had left the train when he rushed over to a scholarly-looking man, who explained in adequate English that, having reached one of the most beautiful points along the way, the train was stopping so we might all get down to see the mountains and streams close at hand.

Naturally! With a pride he could hardly contain, my little guardian took my hand and escorted me out to see his Norway!

B. S. S.

The Wide Horizon

Who Wrote It?

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

Great Britain is not supposed to be a literary nation; yet, when preoccupied with the most urgent and dangerous affairs, the British people will sometimes turn to questions of literature as to a banquet. Wolfe, sailing up the St. Lawrence on the eve of the capture of Quebec, read Gray's Elegy to his men; Lord Baldwin, during the heat of his first election, sought relaxation and refreshment each evening in the Odes of Horace; and when the King, last Christmas Day, ended his radiocast message with an unidentified quotation, practically every newspaper in the country devoted itself to tracking down the author.

This, of course, was a rather special case. The nation must not in general be supposed to rush in one mighty sweep to the reference books every time an unknown quotation comes into view. Yet always, in some part of the country, in some section of society, though empires clash, and War Ministers crash, there seems to be a discussion in progress as to who wrote some particular passage, which may, or may not, be relevant to the current events of the realm. This was so in peace time; it continues to be so in war.

* * *

The quarry in question may be a wisp of poetry, a proverb, a moral tag, or, as in the most recent example, an observation of a more sinister nature: "The inhabitants of an invaded country should be left nothing but their eyes to weep with.'" It is not a pretty saying; but the literary hunter is not concerned with matters of aesthetic; he desires only to establish facts. One writer in England asserts that the remark is of home manufacture: another fathers it upon Bismarck; yet another says it may be put to the debit of the Irish-American Philip Sheridan, who was the chief figure in the story of "Sheridan's Ride" through the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. The question may or may not be satisfactorily settled; but as soon as it is disposed of another will arise, and once again the hunt will be up.

In view of this constant beating of the literary coverts, it is surprising how frequently the quarry gets away. Modern English literature, in fact, begins with a poem of which no one knows the author's name. Who wrote "Summer is y cumen in; Loude sing cuckoo"? Not a professor in all Britain's or America's universities and colleges can give a firm answer. Tolstoy, in "War and Peace," says that "we do not love people so much for the good they have done us, as for the good we have done them." He ascribes the saying to Laurence Sterne, but no one has ever been able to run it to earth in the writings of that very unecclesiastical clergyman.

* * *

Who first said that to play billiards well is the sign of a misspent youth? Where did the proverb originate that an only child makes three fools? Was it really Sir James Mackintosh who invented the phrase "masterly inactivity"? And, if so, did it derive from Horace's "strenua inertia"? Who first referred to the "quiet life," which—or something like it—can be traced back to 1557? "Present company excepted" is probably earlier than 1793; but how much earlier? Is it older than the United States? No man can tell, any more than through what wild centuries roves back the rose. Who was it said that England was a nation of shopkeepers? Certainly not Napoleon. Adam Smith said something that might, by the unthinking, be confused with it. But who was it that really said it? Again, no one knows.

That England still has leisure for things like these may seem to some observers an odd phenomenon. Doubtless a few of the onlookers standing on Plymouth Hoe, when Drake finished his game of bowls as the Armada sailed up the Channel, wagged their heads solemnly, and referred darkly to Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. But it is probable that the Marquis of Medina Sidonia, who commanded the Armada, would have sought for a different comparison.

The Bookshelf

Farming for Beginners

The beginners in PRACTICAL FARMING FOR BEGINNERS, by H. A. Highstone (New York: Harpers, $2.50), are those who have decided to break loose from city life and flutter off to the country, there to take up their natural heritage of independence by leisurely watching their daily bread grow in the garden and their maintenance drop into the nest-boxes of the hennery.

After watching Mr. Highstone reduce this adventure in freedom to cold economic terms, it is not unlikely that the majority of aspirants will quietly return to the comfort and security of the office stool. But some dauntless pioneers will refuse to be turned aside by the economic bunkers set before them by the author, and no doubt this minority are the only ones who should venture in any case.

Mr. Highstone makes the subsistence farm an economic unit. Everything connected with it must justify its presence on economic grounds or be discarded. Man, beast, fowl, tool, crop—each must pass the test of the ledger. Many a cherished dream of the beginner will be swept away by this ruthless method, among them that universal hope of the simple lifer—the common hen. "Anyone with brains enough to pound sand can successfully raise chickens," says Mr. Highstone scornfully. Figure all-round costs at $5 a hen; feed according to printed instructions; no net profits first year; profits second and third years from, say, 200 eggs a hen; then, the fricassee market.

But the hen is a snare and a delusion. It will insist on laying more eggs at some seasons than at others, thereby making normal marketing arrangements impossible. It will need foods you can't grow and therefore must buy. You can't keep a family, on the plainest fare, on less than the portentous number of 1,500 hens. Worst of all, hens cost relatively so little in initial outlay that the beginner does not notice his march toward insolvency unless he has Mr. Highstone's eager eye on the ledger.

The author permits a matter of a hundred or two hens as a sideline, but the mainstay of the farm must be the cow. Begin with three cows and everything will work smoothly—that is, if your city dreams of rustic leisure can adjust themselves to the exacting cow.

Buy a team of horses and you can raise all the fodder for both horses and cows. You have your year's supply of butter, cheese, and milk, with $15 a month in pocket from extra cream. You grow and can your vegetables, grind corn for meal and oats for breakfast cereal; you pack your sauerkraut barrel, get sweetening from your bees, cider and vinegar from your windfall apples, soap from your waste grease; you mend your own shoes, cut your own hair and "independence sticks out all over you."

The large proportion of casualties among hopeful young subsistence farms amply justifies Mr. Highstone's severely practical approach. He tells the beginner how to select his farm, what to get, how to estimate. The author, himself a city man turned farmer, speaks with authority—in fact with such finality that one hesitates to suggest that there might be variants on his program.

For example: Is a subsistence farm necessarily to be regarded as an economic unit? May it not sometimes be regarded as part of a community, in which one teamster, say, may do the teamwork of a number of small farms, thereby saving them the price and maintenance of individual teams? Exchange of labor among neighbors, too, may reduce the vast number of activities which the inexorable Mr. Highstone lays on the shoulders of his farmer. Surely there is a fruitful field of investigation in co-operation among neighbors, and co-operative purchasing and selling, that might simplify the farmer's lot!

Moreover, while economics are undoubtedly a fundamental in successful farming, there are satisfactions to be gained by a close communion with nature, by adopting nature's steady tempo, by the more natural human relationships afforded by the land and by all manner of intangible gifts that come through close association with nature's family, that find no place in the double entry, but which to some men and women at least are the equivalent of a goodly sized city income.

H. J. S.